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The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, viewing the fire damage to the York Minster.

Ving of York Cathedral s Destroyed by Blaze

The Associated Press
YORK, England — A fire on Sunday gutted a 760-year-old wing of York Minster, the largest medieval cathedral in Britain, causing an estimated £1 million in damage. Police said lightning probably started the blaze.

The fire collapsed the roof of the transept, which dates from about 1220, and covered one of the cathedral's greatest collections of medieval stained glass with heavy black soot, but apparently did not destroy it.

Firefighters saved the 200-foot central tower of the cathedral, which is the largest in England. Authorities said they hoped to reopen the cathedral by the end of the week. Charles Brown, the cathedral's architectural consultant, estimated the cost of damage to the cathedral at £1.3 million.

The fire started above a south door and spread through wooden rafters of the stone building, formally known as the Cathedral of St. Peter. Built between 1220 and 1470, it is second to Canterbury in the Anglican church.

Chief Ralph Ford said 150 firefighters from the northern city of Yorkshire fought the fire for three hours before they gained control at 5:24 A.M. Teams, with 20 fire trucks, still hosing down smoldering timbers six hours after the fire started.

The fire was extremely hot and smoky, Mr. Ford said. He said he had never seen such a high fire being smoke-logged, but it was working a lot of the roof. The fire was coming from the transept, one of the arms of the cross-shaped Gothic cathedral, open to the sky after the fire, for a tangle of rubble and twisted timbers.

Untrained helpers, churchgoers and policemen worked with many of the cathedral's 200 staff members in the wreckage. The archbishop of Canterbury, Most Rev. Robert Runcie, led the 65 million-member world-anglican communion, toured the cathedral. He said, "It seems miraculous that it could be so confined, that it is confined within the masonry of the roof."

Plans to check the unroofed vaults, where valuable and church relics were stored, were postponed. The vaults were flooded with water.

Brown made an initial estimation of the Rose Window, the huge stained glass window, and said the panes could be saved. But he said the gable of the window "has been weakened by the force of the fire."

Rich of England officials said could launch a public appeal for funds for restoring the transept. The cathedral's assistant chief, Frank Morrill, said a number of children were near the transept Sunday and "one or two of the group said they were lighting dancing along the transept."

A spokesman said the fire was caused by an auto-link between the cathedral and a county fire brigade headquarters in Northallerton, 30 miles to the north.

The dean of York, the Rev. Ronald Jumper, went into the cathedral and carried out some valuables before the danger of fire forced them to leave. About 100 people were evacuated from homes and shops around the cathedral, police said.

Third World's Poor Slip Into Europe

Thousands of Illegal Immigrants Overstay Visas and Their Welcome

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Tamil tea pickers from Sri Lanka, war-weary Kurds from Beirut, unemployed Ashantis from upcountry Ghana, teen-agers smuggled out of Iran to evade the draft, Pakistani drug dealers: a human tide from the Third World flows into West Berlin. So do Poles, Czechoslovaks and other refugees from Eastern Europe.

On special discount fares from Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and Lot, the Polish airline, the travelers from underdeveloped Third World nations fly in groups into East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport and, without visas, are admitted to East Germany.

In a matter of hours, they take the subway to West Berlin, an open city, where they report to the police, seeking political asylum.

But the thousands who reach West Berlin, with an automatic claim on the indulgence of the West German welfare state, are but one current of a wider flow of poor, hungry and persecuted immigrants who are crashing the gates of Western Europe.

As in the United States, police and immigration officials have no precise idea of how many illegal aliens filter yearly into Western Europe and take up residence. But, harried by overextended welfare budgets, rising crime and a whiff of xenophobia in the political atmosphere, governments are trying to stem the tide.

With the possible exception of Britain, which as an island has a certain advantage, the countries of Western Europe have not been particularly successful in closing the doors on illegal immigrants. Until the European economies went into

a slump, cheap foreign labor had been welcome.

"Things have changed, and what was perfectly acceptable in the past is now a burden," commented Jan van Hoogstraten, who heads the Bonn office of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. "But in Europe we haven't reached the situation in the United States. There's no comparison with that, 1,000-a-day across the southern borders of the United States."

The main entryways to Western Europe are its airports, which yearly draw thousands of "tourists" from the Third World, who overstay their visas, find menial jobs and settle into precarious existences.

Charter flights bring people in bulk. Last year, after 1,000 Iranians arrived in one day at Madrid's airport, the Spanish government enacted a regulation requiring Iranians to have visas, choking off one easy entry point to Western Europe.

A minority of illegal immigrants arrive by more exotic and arduous routes. Many Moroccan workers start in Gibraltar and find their way north through Spain. Christian Assyrians often flee Iraq by foot across Turkey and slip into Greece over the Evros River. Indians sometimes jump ship in Rotterdam. Professional human smugglers frequently slip Zairians who have landed in Brussels across the French border at night.

Once in Western Europe, the immigrants tend to move from south to north, from the poorer and more tolerant Mediterranean countries to the more prosperous welfare states like West Germany and France, which also happen to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



The first airliner to land in Beirut in five months touched down Monday. It carried 102 passengers from Jeddah.

Beirut Airport Reopens But Protests Block Access

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Demonstrations by families of kidnapped Lebanese paralyzed Beirut on Monday and forced the airport to close only a few hours after it had been reopened.

As they protested, the senior Libyan diplomat in Lebanon was kidnapped. Police said Mohammed al-Faiouzi, the chargé d'affaires, was seized by gunmen near the embassy in a southern suburb of the capital.

[Libyan diplomats reported they had received an anonymous telephone call shortly after Mr. Faiouzi's abduction. The Associated Press reported from Beirut. The caller said a group called the Sadr Brigades was responsible for the kidnapping, police said.]

On June 23, the Libyan consul, Mohammed Moughraby, was kidnapped by gunmen at his hotel in West Beirut. He was later freed by members of the Shiite Muslim militia, Amal.

The Sadr Brigades claimed responsibility for that kidnapping. They demanded that Libya issue a statement about the fate of Imam Moussa Sadr, the spiritual head of Lebanon's Shites, who disappeared six years ago after a visit to Libya.

Black smoke hung over Beirut on Monday as protesters blocked the main streets and all crossing points between Moslem West Beirut and the Christian East with blazing rubber tires, fallen trees and iron bars.

Women and teen-agers in West Beirut burned old furniture in the middle of thoroughfares, disrupting traffic. In some cases, they forced motorists to abandon their cars and run. Some vehicles had their windshields smashed by women wielding clubs.

The Lebanese Army took over West Beirut last Wednesday to enforce a peace plan drawn up by the government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the rival militias. Reopening gateways between the two halves of the capital and reactivating the airport and seaport have been a main feature of the plan that has now been disrupted by the protesters for the second day in succession.

The Lebanese airline, Middle East Airlines, flew in the first plane carrying passengers since the airport closed five months ago. Its 102 passengers, arriving from Jeddah, were promised an escort to their homes by units of the Lebanese Army and police.

It was a distinction between the time he was the president's unpaid envoy and the period after his confirmation as ambassador.

"You must realize that as a personal envoy of the president, I was not a paid employee of the government," he said. "I was free to carry on my own business as I saw fit."

The American-born Archbishop Marcinkus has come under scrutiny by Italian authorities over his and the Vatican bank's involvement in events that led in 1982 to the collapse of the \$1.2-billion Banco Ambrosiano. The archbishop, as president of the Vatican bank, issued "letters of patronage" to Roberto Calvi, the Ambrosiano president. Mr. Calvi's body was found hanging from a bridge in London in June 1982.

Mr. Wilson apparently was seeking to determine the status of any U.S. inquiries and to vouch for the archbishop, a source said.

In Mr. Wilson's letter, which bypassed usual Department of Justice screening processes allegedly because of the writer's friendship with Mr. Smith, he expressed his faith in the archbishop, according to an of-

Shultz Warned By Malaysian On Supporting China Growth

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia's prime minister told the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on Monday that the United States was unwittingly endangering the security of Southeast Asian countries by enthusiastically supporting China's program of economic modernization. Malaysian and American spokesmen said.

Reflecting Malaysia's historic suspicion of China's motives, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad rejected Mr. Shultz's argument that an economically strong China would be a stable China that served the interests of world peace, according to Mon Jumahuddin, the acting secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry.

"We reiterated our concern," Mr. Mon said, "that China continues, in our mind, in the long run to be a threat to the region and we expressed the hope that the United States would take into account the concern of small countries on the periphery of China."

Malaysia and Indonesia are known to be particularly worried about the sale of U.S. military equipment to China. Mr. Mahathir did not raise this issue directly, his spokesman and the U.S. spokesmen said.

Mr. Mahathir told Mr. Shultz that "a prosperous China, a more economically advanced China, would be equally a militarily strong China," Mr. Mon said. "It could then revert to the policies of hegemony" which have always been a serious concern in this part of the world.

The dialogue between Mr. Mahathir and Mr. Shultz was reported in detail by the spokesmen from the two sides. It provided an unusual look behind the scenes into how friendly countries like the United States and Malaysia can have such diverging perspectives on a range of issues, including economic policy and even the admittance of Malaysian students into Ivy League colleges.

Mr. Shultz arrived here Monday from Hong Kong and goes on to Singapore on Tuesday. On Wednesday he will fly to Jakarta and take part in the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations before heading home via Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii.

According to Mr. Mon, Mr. Mahathir complained that two-way trade was progressing "very slowly and not quite satisfactorily" despite assurances he received when he was in Washington in January. The prime minister also said continuing high interest rates in the United States were also hurting Malaysia's growth by diverting funds.

A senior U.S. aide said Mr. Shultz replied that while governments can encourage trade, it was up to the private sector to do so. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

2 Reprimands Reported For U.S. Envoy to Pope

By Ronald J. Ostrow
and Don A. Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The ambassador to the Vatican, William A. Wilson, has been chastised by the Department of Justice and has alarmed his superiors at the State Department because of his personal intervention in two highly sensitive international criminal investigations, administration officials say.

Mr. Wilson is a close friend of President Ronald Reagan and the nature of the two cases — those of the Most Rev. Paul C. Marcinkus, the "Vatican banker" and Marc Rich, a fugitive financier — have raised fears among administration officials that his actions could represent a source of embarrassment for the administration.

Administration sources say that Mr. Wilson's actions are being examined by the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs. But department spokesmen declined to comment.

In the Marcinkus case, administration officials said that Mr. Wilson wrote a letter in 1982 on behalf of the archbishop to Attorney General William French Smith, a longtime friend and fellow member of Mr. Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" of close advisers.

When he wrote the letter, Mr. Wilson, a Los Angeles developer and rancher who has been co-trustee of the legal trust that has managed Mr. Reagan's private assets since 1973, was the president's unpaid personal envoy to the Holy See. Mr. Reagan named Mr. Wilson ambassador in January and the Senate confirmed him in March when the United States established full diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

In an interview in Rome, Mr. Wilson drew a distinction between the time he was the president's unpaid envoy and the period after his confirmation as ambassador.

"You must realize that as a personal envoy of the president, I was not a paid employee of the government," he said. "I was free to carry on my own business as I saw fit."

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William A. Wilson

fused comment as did Mr. Webster, the FBI director.

Mr. Wilson's involvement in the Rich case also drew a warning, which was contained in a telegram sent last Dec. 12 by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who was then under-secretary of state.

Mr. Rich, a commodities trader, renounced his U.S. citizenship and went to Switzerland in July 1983, shortly before he was indicted in a major tax evasion case and on charges of racketeering and fraud.

In the interview, Mr. Wilson would say only that he had "reported in full to Larry Eagleburger" after a meeting with Mr. Rich.

Mr. Eagleburger, who is now president of Kissinger Associates, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's consulting company, declined to comment.

Review of U.S. Relations Is Threatened by Greece

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A Greek government spokesman said Monday that Greece would review its ties with the United States if Washington continued "attempts to intervene in our country's domestic policies."

"Greece conducts policies that serve our country's national interests and isn't going to yield to direct or indirect pressures from a country that overruns Turkey, thus increasing the threat against Greece and Cyprus," the spokesman, Dimitri Maroudas, said.

His remarks came a day after a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that plans for Greece to buy U.S.-made F-5 jet fighters from Norway had been dropped.

A Greek newspaper, which reported the freeze on sales last week, attributed the action to U.S. irritation with the policies of the Socialist government. U.S. officials have said the planes might go to Turkey, Greece's arch-rival.

"Greek-American relations will have to be reviewed in their entirety if the United States continues its attempts to intervene in our country's domestic policies," Mr. Maroudas said.

He was referring to criticism last month by U.S. officials who said Greece had released a Jordanian suspected of involvement in a plot to use suitcase bombs to blow up international jetliners.

A Central Intelligence Agency officer who allegedly broke into an Athens apartment in connection with the case was asked by Greece to leave the country.

A conservative Athens daily, Messimerini, reported last week that the United States had blocked sales of second-hand U.S. military aircraft to Greece because of anti-U.S. attitudes.

The New York Times and The Washington Post said the F-5s would probably be sold to Turkey. Messimerini said Greece's ambassador to the United States, George Papoulias, was summoned to the State Department on June 26.

It said they ranged from unhappiness with Greece's refusal to condemn the Soviet downing of a South Korean jetliner in September to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's opposition to deployment of NATO missiles in Europe and his description of the United States as the "Mecca of imperialism."

Turner Sets Election for September, Postponing Queen's Canadian Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OTTAWA — Prime Minister John Turner, in office only nine days but untested to the post, on Monday set Sept. 4 as the date for a general election. He said he needed a new mandate to deal with high unemployment and such economic problems as high interest rates and the declining dollar.

At a news conference, Mr. Turner said the election forced the postponement of a visit by Queen Elizabeth II to Canada, which had been scheduled for July 14 to 27, in accord with the queen's policy of not visiting a country during elections.

Instead, the queen will visit Sept. 24 to Oct. 7.

The election will not interfere with the planned visit of Pope John Paul II beginning Sept. 9.

Mr. Turner, 55, was sworn in as prime minister on June 30 following his election June 16 as Liberal Party leader, succeeding Pierre Elliott Trudeau who had held power for almost 16 years.

that he wanted a "clear and fresh mandate."

Mr. Turner handed in his government's resignation to Governor General Jeanne Sauvé and sought her approval to dissolve the second session of the 32d Parliament and issue the election writ.

The new leader is riding a crest of favorable polls. In the latest Gallup survey, his Liberal Party led the Progressive Conservative Party 48 percent to 37 percent. The leftist New Democratic Party was favored by 11 percent.

In the February 1980 election, when Mr. Trudeau led the Liberals back to power after the brief Tory government of Joe Clark, the Liberals polled 44 percent to 32 percent for the Progressive Conservatives and 20 percent for the New Democrats.

Mr. Turner flew to London on Friday, met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for lunch, then dined with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The two-week royal tour of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba had been scheduled to begin this Saturday. Some Liberals were concerned that the cancellation might upset devoted monarchists, but David Smith, minister of state for small business and tourism, said Monday he did not believe the party would be hurt.

"I think people will understand that a new prime minister requires a mandate," he said.

Mr. Turner, who clashed with Mr. Trudeau and quit as finance minister in 1975, does not have a seat in Parliament. He has said he will run in a district in British Columbia, one of three western provinces where the Liberals were shut out in 1980.

Brian Mulroney, 45, leader of the Progressive Conservatives, is expected to contest a seat in his native Quebec, where the Liberals won 74 of the 75 districts in the last election.

The efforts by the two party leaders to break into opposition strongholds raise the possibility that both the Liberals and the Conservatives could emerge from the election with broad national support for the first time in decades.

(UPI/AP)

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■ The U.S. dollar reached new records in European trading, but slipped back later in New York. Page 7.

TOMORROW

■ At 36, Israel still has to resolve basic questions over what kind of society it should be.

Compromise Reached on European Jet

5 States to Build Fighter To Compete With U.S.

United Press International

MADRID — Five European nations signed an agreement in principle Monday to build a tactical jet fighter to compete with U.S. jets for contracts by 1995.

Defense ministers from Spain, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy, meeting at the Spanish Army headquarters in Madrid, also compromised on an engine design for the single-seat, twin-engine fighter, which will now be called the Agile Combat Aircraft, or ACA.

Defense Ministers Charles Hernu of France, Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, Manfred Wörner of West Germany, Michael Heseltine of Britain and Narcis Serra of Spain signed the agreement in principle, ratifying a basic agreement reached in Cologne in December by the chiefs of their air forces.

The project is partly intended to lessen NATO's dependence on U.S. military technology.

The agreement provides for a six-month technical and industrial study of how best to build the fighter and calls for the ministers to meet again in Rome in March to review the findings.

The study is expected to consider which country will have design leadership in the project.

Another disputed point — whether the engine should derive from the European Tornado fighter-bomber as preferred by the British and West Germans, or be a new design as preferred by the French — was settled by the ministers. They compromised, deciding that a new engine design was needed but that it should be compatible with the next generation of Tornados.

The design will be determined in the six-month study.

West German and British industry spokesmen have repeatedly said that, because of the lower costs involved, they wanted the plane to be equipped with a derivative version of the RB-199, which is used in the twin-engine Tornado. It is manufactured jointly by Rolls-Royce of Britain and the MTU engine company of West Germany and Fiat Aviazione of Italy.

French officials had urged that the plane have a totally new engine. They said they have the ideal candidate, the M-88, which is being developed by SNECMA, France's state-owned engine manufacturer. This engine will be used in a demonstration model built by Dassault-Breguet that is to be tested in 1986.

The ACA, according to initial projections, would supplement and eventually replace existing fighters such as the American F-4 Phantom by the 1990s.



The defense ministers of Italy, West Germany, Spain, France and Britain, in Madrid on Monday after announcing they had agreed in principle on the European fighter jet.

Prosecution Likely in Nigeria Case, British Minister Tells Parliament

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament on Monday that criminal charges were likely to be brought soon in connection with the attempt last week to kidnap the Nigerian transport minister.

The former official, Umaru Dikko, was drugged, taken to the airport and placed in a crate labeled diplomatic baggage.

At the same time, Sir Geoffrey pushed closer to a potential diplomatic confrontation with the military rulers of Nigeria by reporting to Parliament that British police also wanted to question members of Nigeria's High Commission, or embassy, about the kidnapping attempt.

The Nigerian high commissioner, Major General Haldun Hananija, was called Monday to the British Foreign Office for the second time since the episode began Thursday. According to Sir Geoffrey, he was told that a reply was required to the request for questioning of members of the commission.

Mr. Dikko fled to London last year after the Nigerian Army removed the civilian government of his brother-in-law, Abacha Shehu Shagari. Mr. Dikko has been described as the "most wanted man"

by Nigeria's new rulers, who claim he is guilty of corruption.

Sir Geoffrey would not be more specific about the criminal charges, but it was expected that they would focus on four persons arrested at the airport Thursday. Mr. Dikko was found there in a crate addressed to Nigeria's External Affairs Ministry.

It has been widely reported in London that two of the four were mercenaries either from Israel or recruited by an Israeli organization, and that the other two are Nigerians without diplomatic status. Under questioning in Parliament, Sir Geoffrey said there was no evidence of Israeli government involvement.

In his statement Monday, Sir Geoffrey said it was necessary to question Nigerian diplomats because of the presence at Stansted airport Thursday of at least one member of the Nigerian High Commission staff and vehicles from the high commission.

The British government has been careful not to directly accuse the Nigerian government of involvement. However, if the investigation concludes there was such involvement, Sir Geoffrey said Monday there was "no question of diplomatic niceties standing in the way" of strong British action.

The Nigerian government has consistently denied a role, but Sir

Geoffrey said there still has been insufficient reason given by the Nigerians for detaining a British jetliner and its crew in Lagos immediately after it was learned that the kidnapping had been blocked.

Sir Geoffrey said that another strong protest was made Monday about the conditions under which 222 passengers of the British jetliner were held for more than 12 hours in Lagos and the detention, incommunicado, of the plane's crew for even longer.

The episode has caused considerable anger in London, especially in the aftermath of the shooting in April of a London policeman by someone from inside the Libyan Embassy.

Nigerian officials in London can refuse to answer questions if they have diplomatic immunity. However, the authority to waive that immunity for purposes of questioning can be granted locally by the Nigerian high commissioner.

Sir Geoffrey did not say what measures Britain would take if Nigerian government involvement were indicated by the police report.

However, officials said a variety of options, including expulsion of diplomats, were available and had been studied. There was general speculation that London would not go so far as to break diplomatic relations with its former colony.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kuwaiti Defense Chief Visits Moscow

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Kuwait's defense minister, Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, arrived in Moscow on Monday for a 10-day visit during which he is expected to seek supplies of anti-aircraft equipment and other military hardware.

Official sources in Kuwait said that he would sign a \$327-million arms deal to buttress defenses against further Iranian attacks on Arab oil shipping in the Gulf. The deal, the sources said, includes mainly surface-to-air missiles, surface-to-surface missiles, armored vehicles and other unspecified types of military hardware.

The United States refused last month to provide Kuwait with shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft rockets. Western diplomats in Moscow said they expected the Soviet Union to be sympathetic to Kuwait's needs.

They said the Soviet Union would be anxious to please Kuwait, the only member of the conservative six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council to have diplomatic ties with Moscow, to enhance its image in the region. Middle Eastern diplomats said the Soviet Union's long-term aim was to establish relations with Saudi Arabia. They said Moscow regarded good links with Kuwait as a vital step in that direction.

Chinese Journal Criticizes Moscow

BEIJING (Reuters) — China accused the Soviet Union on Monday of growing more hostile and stubborn. It said the two countries could never recover their past friendship.

Writing in the latest edition of the official Beijing Review, two political commentators, Zi Xu and Wang Jing, criticized Soviet support for Vietnam and questioned whether Chinese-Soviet relations had improved. The article appeared shortly after Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, a key figure in Chinese-Soviet normalization talks, returned from a trip to Moscow and reported no progress.

"It is unrealistic and impossible for Chinese-Soviet relations to return to what they once were in history," Mr. Wang wrote. The two countries split in 1960. "Slanders and attacks launched against China are part of an escalating anti-China propaganda campaign by the Soviet Union," Mr. Zi said, adding: "Moscow's sincerity in normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations will be judged by its actions."

ASEAN Issues Cambodia Statement

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Six non-Communist Southeast Asian countries called again Monday for an end to Vietnam's military occupation of Cambodia.

The statement was issued by the foreign ministers of Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and Thailand at the opening of the 17th annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It said that, for more than five years, ASEAN and the international community "have called upon Vietnam to cease its military occupation" of Cambodia.

The statement said that "the primary objectives of such a settlement are the exercise of the inalienable right of self-determination by the Kampuchean (Cambodian) people and the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea."

EC Ministers Discuss Spending Limits

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Finance ministers of the European Community met Monday to discuss imposing strict limits on community spending, a key condition of the deal struck recently to end a fight over Britain's budget payments.

Diplomats said Britain was expected to urge its partners to make a quick decision on tighter rules for community cash management so that the accord reached at last month's Fontainebleau summit meeting could be submitted for approval to national parliaments, a process expected to take about a year.

Government leaders at the meeting agreed to increase the ceiling on the value added tax that the community can raise from member countries from 1 percent to 1.4 percent by Jan. 1, 1986. The executive commission has said it will need the new funds by October 1985. However, the diplomats said they did not expect Monday's talks to resolve the issue.

British Dockers Called Out on Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Leaders of Britain's dockers called Monday for a national strike starting at midnight to protest management moves to get iron ore to a steel plant whose supplies were running low because of the 17-week-old coal mine strike.

A committee of Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers Union, called the dockers out to protest the state-owned British Steel Corp.'s using nonregistered dockers to move ore for a steel plant at Scunthorpe. Union dockers supporting the coal strike had refused to handle the ore.

Eight hours of union-management talks on the coal strike, which was called to protest the closings of uneconomic pits, ended Monday without agreement. Further talks were scheduled for July 18.

Russian Reportedly Seeking Asylum

MILAN (AP) — A Soviet film director, Andrei Tarkovsky, has decided to seek political asylum in the West, a Roman Catholic organization announced Monday.

A spokesman for the Milan-based Movimento Popolare said the 51-year-old director would announce his decision at a news conference Tuesday. The spokesman said Mr. Tarkovsky had decided "to give up Soviet citizenship after useless efforts to get a regular authorization for working abroad."

The spokesman said Mr. Tarkovsky and his wife, Larissa, who have lived in Italy for 18 months, wanted to settle in the United States. Mr. Tarkovsky's "Andrei Rublyov" has been widely acclaimed; his "Nostalgia" and "Solaris" won prizes at the Cannes film festival.

Lambsdorff Now Figures in Tax Probe

BONN (AP) — Former Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who has been indicted on bribery charges, remains under investigation for tax irregularities, the Bonn prosecutor's office confirmed Monday.

A prosecutor's spokesman confirmed the charge after Der Spiegel magazine said Mr. Lambsdorff was being investigated for allegedly helping campaign contributors evade a total of \$13.3 million in taxes on political donations.

On July 2 the Bonn district court charged Mr. Lambsdorff with accepting \$50,000 from the Flick industrial group for helping arrange \$175 million in tax waivers.

Conference Opens on Africa Refugees

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, opened an international conference Monday that will discuss solutions to the problems of refugees in Africa and support for the economies of host countries.

He said the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa came at a time of crisis that was far graver than when the first conference was held three years ago.

He said that the main task for representatives of 80 states at the meeting would be to help the African countries that have received about four million refugees. The three-day conference will examine about 130 projects submitted by 16 countries to help them combat socio-economic problems caused by the refugees. The proposals would require more than \$362 million in international aid.

For the Record

The movie sets for Dracula and Frankenstein were destroyed in a fire Sunday at the Hammer studios outside London. Eleven days ago a fire caused severe damage to the neighboring Pinewood studios where the James Bond films were made. (Reuters)

Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance said in a communiqué Sunday in Lisbon that they killed 143 government soldiers, wounded 119 and captured 37 in operations June 22 to 30. (Reuters)

Ten Polish tourists defected during a bus trip through West Germany, the police said Monday. The Poles, nine adults and a child, were on their way to France when they failed to reboard the bus after rest stops Saturday, the police said. (UPI)

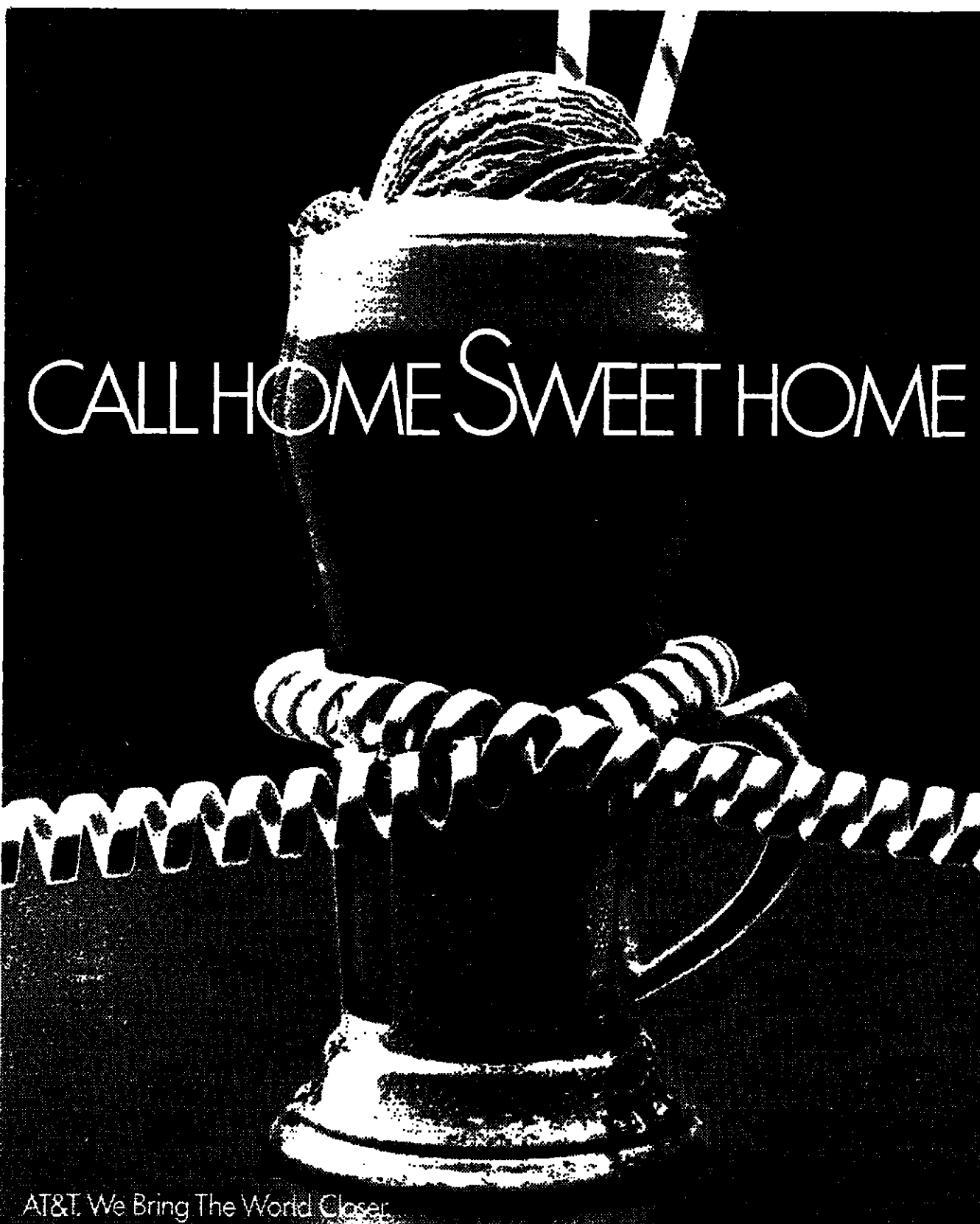
At least 18 more Chinese have been executed for crimes ranging from rape to murder, according to posters outside the Beijing municipal court aimed at smashing what it called a wave of violent crime. (AP)

Nine striking Philippine textile workers were struck by bullets and dozens of other workers and policemen hurt Monday as about 200 police broke up a picket line. The policemen clashed with a group of strikers at the Arrex Development Co. in Manila's northern suburbs. (AP)

The Barcelona territorial court agreed Monday to try the nationalist Catalan president, Jordi Pujol, and 24 others on embezzlement and forgery charges in their management of Banca Catalana, a regional bank that collapsed in 1982. (Reuters)

French nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific has not increased cancer rates among the people of the area but has caused structural damage to the atoll, according to a three-nation investigation released Monday. Scientists from New Zealand, Australia and Papua-New Guinea visited the atoll in October. (Reuters)

Gerry Adams, head of Sinn Féin, the political front of the IRA, has been refused an entry visa by the United States because of his support for the guerrilla campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland, American officials said Monday. (Reuters)



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WORLD BRIEFS

Defense Chief Visits

Kawato's defense chief visited the United States...

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Race For Helms' Seat Turns Bitter

North Carolina Contest Is Watched For National Impact

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON Post Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — The television screen is suddenly

led with a grisly close-up of a

dead as rifle shots ring out in

distance.

This is what they do — the

squads in El Salvador — the

men, women and children mur-

dered in cold blood," a solemn

ice says.

Then come pictures of Roberto

Aubusson, the rightist El Salva-

leader, and the announcer say-

ing: "This is the man accused of

erecting those death squads," fol-

lowed by film of Senator Jesse

Helms, Republican of North Caro-

lina. "This is the man whose aides

ped d'Aubusson set up his po-

cal party... This is Roberto

Aubusson's best friend in Wash-

ington, maybe his only friend."

Helms' message concludes, "Jesse

Helms may be a crusader, but this

is not what our senator should be

said for."

The advertisement was broad-

cast by Governor James B. Hunt, a

Democrat, just as Mr. d'Aubusson

touring Washington in late

June at the encouragement of Mr.

Helms. It hit the North Carolina

official world like a summer

gale.

North Carolinians had long ago

used to negative advertising by

Helms and his allies. The race

between Mr. Helms and Mr. Hunt

over Mr. Helms' Senate seat had

already taken on aspects of an alley

way fight.

With four months to go before

the Nov. 6 elections, the Helms-

Hunt race is probably the most

celebrated of the nonpresidential

contests in the United States this

year with important overtones for

the country as a whole.

The contest is as close as any

of the half-dozen races that hold

the key to whether the Republicans

continue to control the Senate,

where they hold a 55-45 margin.

Another important possibility

rides on the outcome. If Mr. Helms

wins, if Senator Charles H. Percy,

Republican of Illinois, loses his

shaky re-election bid and if the

Republicans retain Senate control,

Mr. Helms could emerge as chair-

man of the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee.

More than \$10 million has al-

ready been raised by the two candi-

dates, including \$7 million by Mr.

Helms and \$3.5 million by Mr.

Hunt. Helms, who easily could dou-

ble by the end of the campaign.

Mr. Hunt and Mr. Helms have

been locked from the start of the

long campaign in a struggle over

who will set the agenda. The com-

mercial featuring death squads re-

flected this struggle.

Mr. Helms had already played

down his role in arranging the

d'Aubusson visit while continuing

to defend Mr. d'Aubusson.

Mr. Helms solemnly told a tele-

vision interviewer after learning of

the ad, "I thought better of the

governor than that. One of my

daughters said, 'Daddy, does the

governor have no shame?'"



James B. Hunt



Jesse Helms

Paper Apologizes to Hunt

The editor of a weekly newspa-

per that has strongly supported

Senator Helms has apologized for

running an article that alleged the

governor might have had a homo-

sexual relationship with a young

boy, news agencies reported from

Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The article, by editor Bob Wind-

son, appeared on the front page of

the N.C. Landmark, which said that

at a recent campaign rally, "a man

called me aside and told me that

Jim Hunt had a lover who was a

pretty young boy from North Caro-

lina who is employed by the State

Department. He called the boy by

name and gave the location of his

home. The fact that he gave his

employer gave credibility to the

story."

The article, published Thursday,

acknowledged that the allegations

were "just rumor" and that the

newspaper "made no effort to

check them out and does not claim

that they are the truth or factual in

any way."

Mr. Hunt said Friday that he

would file suit if the article were

not retracted within five days.

On Saturday, Mr. Windson read

a prepared statement in front of

the N.C. Landmark newspaper office:

"I was dead wrong to publish the

article about Governor Jim Hunt that

appeared in the July 5, 1984, issue

of The Landmark."

A spokesman for the Helms

campaign called the article "pre-

posterous" and said the campaign

would no longer place advertise-

ments in the newspaper. (AP, NYT)

Jackson Urges Blacks to Await 'Signal' on Presidential Vote

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev.

Jesse L. Jackson says he expects

black American voters to follow his

dance and not vote in the presi-

dential election if he determines

that the Democratic Party has not

acted fairly and ignores is-

ues affecting blacks at the Demo-

cratic National Convention.

In Kansas City on Saturday

night, Mr. Jackson urged black

Democrats to await his "signal"

at the party's convention next

week in San Francisco and not

automatically line up with the

nominee.

The possibility of Mr. Jackson

leading a black boycott of the elec-

tion has often been present in his

campaign. But Saturday's veiled

call to the Democratic Party

was just five days after a concilia-

torial meeting with Walter F. Mon-

dale, the likely nominee, and a

week before the party's convention,

convention begins July 16.

Mr. Jackson said Monday that

actions at the party's conven-

tion on a variety of issues could

erode the enthusiasm of black

rs, but, he said, "I am not sug-

gesting a boycott of the election."

The Associated Press reported

from Washington.

In an interview Monday morn-

ing on an NBC-TV program, Mr.

Jackson said that to "the extent

to which our legitimate interests are

heard, there will be enthusiasm."

He added that to "the extent to

which we are taken for granted or

dismissed, there will be less enthu-

siasm."

Mr. Jackson's aides said the

comments Saturday were intended

to keep Mr. Mondale and the party

respectful of Mr. Jackson's power

by staking out his potential in-

dependence from the Democratic

leadership. There will be about 400

Jackson delegates at the conven-

tion.

Although he has pledged to sup-

port the party's nominee, Mr. Jack-

son said in an interview Sunday

that he was not "obligated to work

for the candidate as I had a staff

position."

He said that the Democrats

needed his "voluntary, enthusiastic

support" to "maximize the poten-

tial black vote for the party's

nominee against President Ronald

Reagan.

Asked if he believed blacks

would follow him if he advised

them not to vote in the presiden-

tial election, Mr. Jackson said: "The

people who supported me will get a

signal from me."

"I'll play a trumpet with a clear

sound to signal where we are re-

lative to presidential politics," Mr.

Jackson said of black voters during

an interview Sunday as he flew to

Washington.

He spoke Saturday night in Kan-

sas City to the nearly all-black

conference of the African Methodist

Episcopal Church and met with

Michael Jackson, the singer.

"During the course of this cam-

paign, my constituency has been

more loyal to me than any other

candidate's voters, and I judge they

will continue to be loyal," he said,

predicting that blacks would heed

his advice even if he meant indirect-

ly aiding Mr. Reagan's re-election

by withholding their votes.

Since the end of the Democratic

primaries, Mr. Jackson has said

repeatedly that blacks have been

"taken for granted" by Democrats

and "humiliated" by Republicans.

He warned that he was prepared to

advise blacks to stay home and risk

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Rulings Against Liberties

The United States Supreme Court ended its 1983-84 term with a pile of important decisions that seem disastrous for civil liberties, civil rights and even respect for law. The current majority continues to reach out awkwardly, even injudiciously, to open loopholes in the Bill of Rights. For all the restraint preached by conservatives, the final week alone brought three decisions that increase governmental power over innocent and guilty citizens alike.

Even a short list of legal low-water marks would have to include the new "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule. That rule is the weapon the court has used to stand sentinel against unreasonable searches that violate Fourth Amendment rights. In 1914 a unanimous court said the Constitution would be meaningless if law officers could use at trial the fruits of illegal — that is, unreasonable — searches. Now the court announces that when a search or arrest warrant proves defective, the evidence can be used anyway because police acted "reasonably" on the defective document. If the concept of a reasonable unreasonable search is hard to accept, what is worse is the intimation that more exceptions to the rule will follow.

Another decision will be felt for years by those who look to the courts to vindicate basic rights. The court held that parents of black children may not sue the Internal Revenue Service to get tough on private academies that segregate. Are blacks hurt by tax breaks for schools that drain whites from public schools? Not enough to win standing to sue — not unless, Justice O'Connor allowed, they apply to those academies and are turned down. What an example of humane thought: black children appealing for acceptance by schools established to discriminate against black children. Compare the Supreme Court's response in that case to the hospitality it recently showed white firefighters in Memphis who had been laid off in budget cuts but were then quickly rehired. They complained that all recently hired blacks had to be fired before them. The

court took that case and issued a ruling that needlessly called into question many good-faith efforts to integrate work forces.

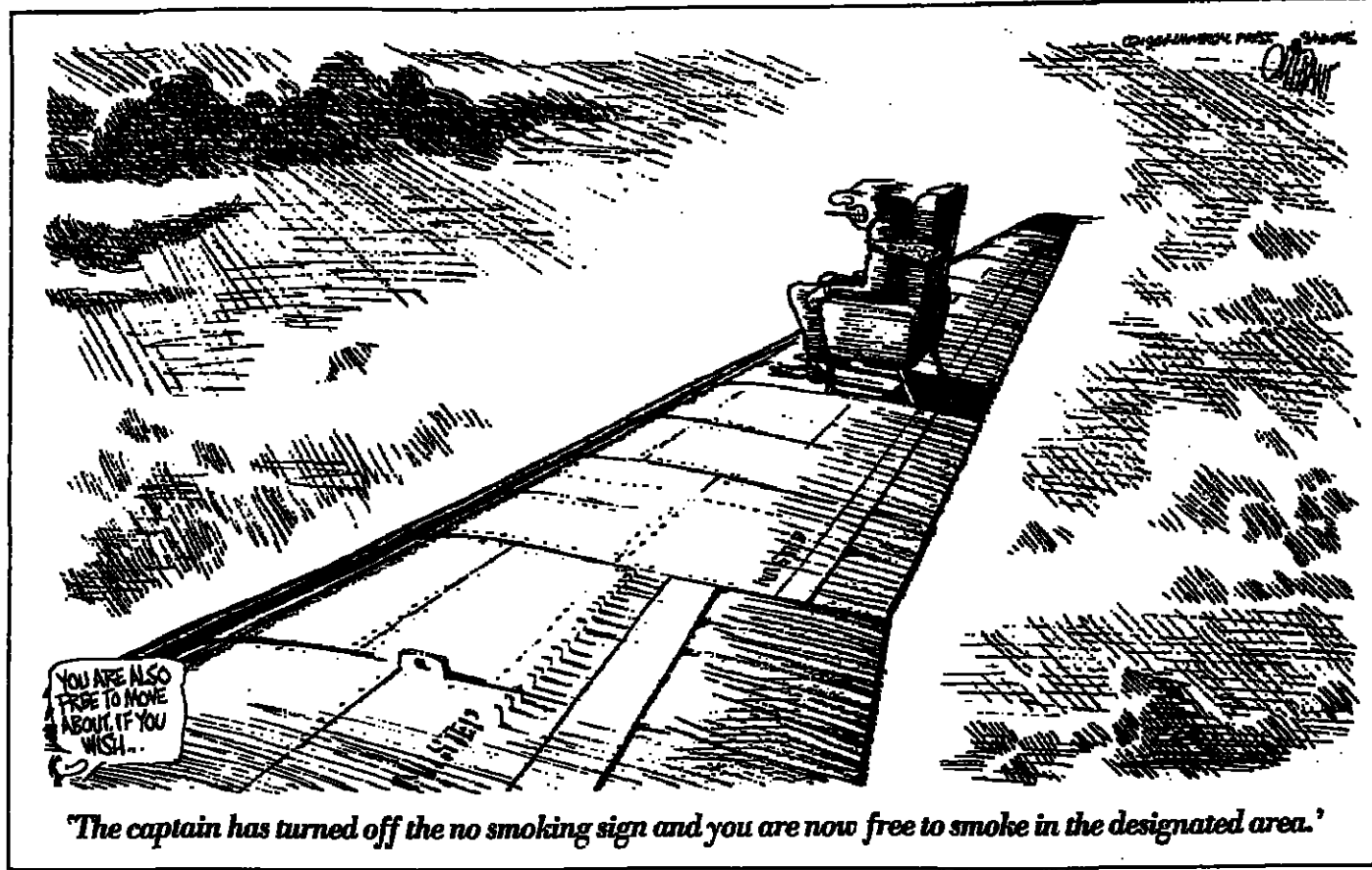
Two other decisions last week, involving Virginia prisons and Los Angeles jails, raise questions about how accurately the justices perceive life behind bars. Here is what Chief Justice Burger said speaking of jail conditions for prisoners awaiting trial — the same trial at which they will be presumed innocent:

"No one familiar with even the barest outline of the problems of the administration of a prison or jail ... could fail to be aware of the ease with which one can obtain release on bail or personal recognizance. The very fact of non-release pending trial thus is a significant factor bearing on the security measures that are imperative to proper administration of a detention facility." In other words, forget about innocent-until-proven-guilty. These people are dangerous. Also, presumably, guilty.

The chief justice is eloquent in speeches about the need for more humane prisons. Now, in his Virginia case opinion, he denies that they have any duty to safeguard an inmate's dignity from cell searches and the whim of guards. A 5-to-4 majority of the court ruled that a prisoner's most personal effects, even a picture of a girlfriend or children, are not safe from arbitrary seizure and destruction. How much more decency radiates from Justice Stevens' dissenting view that American society is capable of honoring minimal privacy rights for even its most despised members.

The uneasy sense generated by these decisions is that justice, never blind but usually evenhanded, has become political. Justice does tend to run in cycles, and a slice of America may be satisfied. To us it sounds mean-spirited. So, too, to Justice Brennan. In a dissent on the last day of this term, he wrote: "There is hope, however, that in time this or some later court will restore these precious freedoms to their rightful place as a primary protection for our citizens against overreaching officialdom."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.



As the Deficit Goes Down, Taxes Need Not Go Up

By Evan G. Galbraith

The writer is United States ambassador to France.

PARIS — The nonevent of the year will be the budget deficit. The unmatched growth in the American economy has increased government revenues and limited expenditures beyond expectations, reducing the federal deficit for the fiscal year ending next Sept. 30 to less than \$175 billion (down from \$195 billion in fiscal 1983) and increasing the state and local surplus to \$60 billion. This makes a net government deficit of about \$115 billion, far from the \$200 billion so often cited.

The last quarter of this calendar year should reflect continued improvement, and 1984 will probably end with a combined government deficit of about \$100 billion, or 2.7 percent of GNP. It seems less and less likely that the upturn in the deficit that is supposed to take place in 1985 will in fact happen. The cyclical portion of the deficit may well be eliminated next year and the economic base under next year's growth will be much larger than was anticipated six months ago.

It is correct to include state and local surpluses when calculating our deficit. The National Income Accounts maintained by the Commerce Department have done so for years. The OECD, the international statistical organization established by the industrial countries, includes state and local surpluses or deficits for calculating the ratio of member countries' deficits to GNP.

It is logical that state and local accounts be

included because the effect of such surpluses or deficits on credit markets is the same as the effect of federal deficits or surpluses. Statistically, without such an inclusion, the Commerce Department's investment account would not balance.

The final figures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 will be available before the end of October. Thus, Americans will be in a position to judge the true state of the deficit before they vote in November. A nonevent should mean a non-issue. Having identified a nonevent, I turn now to identify an event, an event which is not sufficiently appreciated. Thanks again to the remarkable growth in the economy, to the reduction in the government deficit and to the reduction in taxes, business and personal savings will almost certainly increase this year by more than both the increase in all our borrowings, government and private, and the increase in capital investment for plant and equipment. This has not happened since 1981.

In the National Income accounts, gross private savings are the total of personal savings after consumption, plus business cash flow. This figure is reduced by the federal deficit and increased by the state and local surplus, and the result is Ameri-

ca's gross savings. In 1984 the figure should increase by about \$35 billion as a result of the reduction in the net government deficit, and by another \$50 billion from the growth in GNP. Despite the recent surge in credit demand, it is unlikely that growth in borrowing and capital investment will exceed \$85 billion.

If the demand for money were to increase unexpectedly by more than this amount, it would mean that the economy had grown more than the basis for these calculations, which would mean correspondingly greater savings.

With savings growing this year faster than borrowing and investment, there should be downward pressure on interest rates. This, coupled with the recent excellent inflation numbers and the fact that the economy for more than a year has been growing faster (10.8 percent) than the money supply (7.1 percent), means the Federal Reserve would be justified in moving to lower short-term interest rates, a move that would give further thrust to the economy and help debtors and bankers worldwide.

There is no doubt now but that the tax cuts were a boon to the economy, which in turn has cut government deficits and generated new savings in excess of new demand. It really would be Alice in Wonderland economics to increase taxes to solve a problem that is being solved by tax decreases.

International Herald Tribune.

Do We Now Reassess The Court?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The power of the modern state strains the central premise of American democracy, which is the belief that freedom requires limits on government. For the levers of power available to government today — economic, technological, physical — would amaze not only Jefferson but Franklin Roosevelt.

For the last 30 years America has relied overwhelmingly on a single institution to set the limits on state power. That institution is the Supreme Court. I think we did not altogether realize the extent of our reliance on it until the moment when the court made clear that it was no longer prepared to perform the function.

When the justices finished their term last week, there was a stunned reaction among the public as well as legal specialists. It was not this or that decision that produced the reaction. It was the sense that our fundamental assumptions about the Supreme Court must change.

A common thread running through decisions on diverse subjects this term was a reverence for authority. In case after case the court set aside limits on state power that lower courts had found in the law. The winners were officials, from local police to the president.

Nor was it the results alone that made the court's new direction unmistakable. It was the way the majority reached out to achieve those results, ignoring the traditional rules of judicial self-control.

An example perhaps insufficiently noticed was a case on the privacy rights of prison inmates. Most civilized countries assume that even prisoners have a certain residual dignity that the state should not invade. When it was disclosed in South Africa recently that certain prisoners are watched continuously on closed-circuit television, people were shocked.

In the case before the U.S. Supreme Court, a lower court had held that inmates had a limited legal privacy interest, protecting them against seizure of their belongings when there was no issue of prison security. Every lower federal court that considered the question had found prison cells protected to some extent by the Fourth Amendment's prohibition on illegal searches and seizures.

A 5-to-4 majority disagreed. And it did not merely find against this prisoner on the facts, as it might have. It held in sweeping terms that the Fourth Amendment does not protect prisoners at all, ever.

It was the unnecessary breadth of the decision that drew from Justice Stevens this dissenting protest: "By telling prisoners that no part of their individuality, from a photo of a child to a letter from a wife, is entitled to constitutional protection, the court breaks with the ethical tradition that I had thought was enshrined forever in our jurisprudence."

Another example, small but telling, came on the last day of the term. The court ordered further argument next term in a case testing whether evidence found by a New Jersey school official in a search of a student's purse could be used in a delinquency proceeding. The New Jersey Supreme Court found the original search illegal, and the state had not challenged the ruling. But now a 5-to-4 majority ordered that issue argued.

"The court has acquired a voracious appetite for judicial activism" in search-and-seizure cases, Justice Stevens said in dissent. "At least when it comes to restricting the constitutional rights of the citizen." He said the majority was plunging into an issue on which "no litigant wants the court's guidance." He added: "Volunteering unwanted advice is rarely a wise course of action."

In terms of state power, the most significant strain in the term's decisions was deference to the president. This was flagrant when the court was performing the role of interpreting legislation. It repeatedly read statutes in a way that enhanced the president's power to do what he wished.

The most striking decision of this kind was in the Cuba travel case. A 5-to-4 majority ignored much legislative history in order to find that President Reagan, bypassing simple procedures prescribed by Congress, could ban most U.S. travel to Cuba.

But there were also issues of affirmative action and environmental policy in which the court went far to fit what the executive wanted into the words of legislation. Professor Laurence H. Tribe of the Harvard Law School, a leading scholar of constitutional law, summed the term up in a sentence: "In one sphere after another, the court has affirmed the almost boundless authority of government over the individual and of the executive over the other branches."

The stunned reaction to the Supreme Court's change of direction would have been noted with ironic satisfaction by Felix Frankfurter. As professor and Supreme Court justice he warned against relying on judges to save freedoms. But in the modern state, with power tilted toward the executive, where else are we to look?

The New York Times.

Moderation in Guatemala?

The line on the Guatemalan elections was that they would be marked by apathy and fraud and would favor the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional, the party of the anti-Communist far right. As it turned out, the July 1 elections were well attended, seemed to most observers to be fair, and produced a victory for two centrist parties. The government of General Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores had made clear that the newly elected constituent assembly will be confined to writing a new constitution and election law. But the winning parties in effect instantly started campaigning for the presidential elections and the formal move to civilian rule scheduled for 1985. No one pretends that the military will surrender real power then. Still, so dark is Guatemala's past that tentative steps toward the light cannot be ignored. The question is how much more than a polite pat on the shoulder is due.

The Reagan administration sees the elections, along with the relative human rights improvements of the last two years, as tending to rehabilitate Guatemala's otherwise stained reputation, and to qualify it for regional anti-

Communist partnership with Washington. The administration has some modest military supply items in the sales (not aid) pipeline, and it hopes that the July 1 vote will propel them along. The theory is that dealing such cards to Guatemalans — especially to military men — willing to take a chance on reform is the best way to sustain a democratic evolution.

It is a chancy theory, but one that, if put into practice with skill and restraint, could offer helpful possibilities. This administration, however, is not everywhere known for the requisite skill and restraint. Given the current circumstances in Central America, a prudent person might well ask whether the Reagan administration is concerned more with doing what it can to nurse along the tender shoots of moderation in Guatemala or with building up the Guatemalan military in order to apply further pressure on the Nicaraguan Sandinistas and the Salvadoran insurgents. The Guatemalan powers that be must not be allowed to get the idea that the United States does not expect them to continue down a sensible political road.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Debt: 'Quite a Bit of Progress'

Is the world debt situation looking any better? Somewhat better. One has to marvel at the rapidity with which the Mexican people accepted sacrifice as their government subsidies were cut. Brazil's turnaround in its balance of payments is quite positive. One doesn't know how the Argentine negotiations will come out, but President Alfonsín's speech the other day certainly wasn't like the speeches he made in his campaign. The Europeans are beginning to regard Iran certain countries with large debts as acceptable risks again.

Yes, we've made quite a bit of progress in the last 18 months or so.

— Preston Martin, vice chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, in an interview in U.S. News & World Report.

Guatemala: Officers Still Rule

There is cause for hope in the results of [the July 1] elections in Guatemala — but not enough to justify the Reagan administration's plans to renew U.S. military assistance to that country's brutal security forces.

It is encouraging that despite 30 years of repressive military rule, and periodic electoral fraud to keep the generals in power, more than 1.5 million people turned out for 88 members of a constituent assembly that will

rewrite the constitution and make other preparations for presidential elections in 1985.

It is even more encouraging that Guatemalan voters gave most of their votes to moderate political parties, including the Christian Democrats and the Union of the National Center, while the rigidly right-wing National Liberation Movement got only 12 percent of the vote.

But, despite the outcome of the vote, the real power is still in the hands of the military.

The brutish arrogance of many Guatemalan military officers led the Guatemalan army to reject U.S. military aid in 1977, after the Carter administration criticized the government's abysmal record on human rights.

Today the Guatemalan military is convinced more than ever that it can win its dirty little [counterinsurgency] war alone, without advice or interference from pushy gringos who worry about niceties such as human rights. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration is talking about renewing military aid to Guatemala, starting with \$10 million in "non-lethal" military aid in the next fiscal year.

President Reagan and his aides should remember that they already have enough worries and problems in Central America trying to control the wretched excesses of El Salvador's military. The Guatemalans should be left to their own devices, at least until civilian authority is firmly restored in that country.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Schmidt's Defense Balloon: A Useful Nonstarter

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Could the exercise of power and the exercise of imagination be incompatible? It has taken nearly two years after leaving power for former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to make a spectacular security proposal concerning the merging of French and West German defense efforts.

Mr. Schmidt suggests that the two countries could, by mobilizing reserves, field 30 divisions — enough to defend the Western Europe and deter any attack. The joint effort would permit a considerable reduction in U.S. army units in Europe. Most of the cost increase for conventional arms could be borne by Bonn if France expanded its autonomous nuclear force to include the protection of West Germany.

What would have happened if this proposal had been made three years ago, when Mr. Schmidt was still chancellor? Would the same resounding silence, based on a mixture of neglect and embarrassment, have met his initiative in Paris? At first glance, the proposals have a lot to offer to France.

At a time when West Germany and France are engaged in a joint effort to reactivate the military dimension of their collaboration, Mr. Schmidt's ideas are a leap toward a European defense of Europe.

They acknowledge the possibility for France to play a world role as

leader in a French-German tandem. They express evident skepticism as to the future credibility of the U.S. guarantee for Europe.

Last but not least, they very specifically exclude the possibility of the Federal Republic having even indirect access to nuclear weapons, through a veto right or a dual key to the French nuclear arsenal.

The recognition of France's world role, the difference vis-à-vis the United States and the maintenance of the non-nuclear status of the Federal Republic should satisfy France's Gaullist tradition.

However, in the triangular game of reassurance and diffidence between Washington, Paris and Bonn, roles have subtly changed, even if primary concerns stay the same.

In the early 1960s, when Charles de Gaulle proposed, through the Fouchet plan, a degree of European cooperation in defense, West Germany opposed the plan out of loyalty to the United States. Bonn was not willing — nor is it today, despite Mr. Schmidt's assumption — to exchange a secure American guarantee for a nascent French one.

If Mr. Schmidt's proposals were taken for an official West German position, which they definitely are not, one could say, observing French reactions, that Bonn and

Paris have switched roles. Pofite French skepticism is based partly on the fact that Mr. Schmidt's ideas could weaken the U.S. guarantee at a time when the military balance of forces in Europe is precarious.

In fact, it would seem that continuity largely prevails. Helmut Schmidt's plan is unacceptable in Paris for two traditional reasons:

First, it ultimately presupposes a balancing of French defense efforts between nuclear and conventional forces, even if Bonn is willing to pay the conventional bill. Second, it implies extension of France's nuclear deterrence to the Federal Republic.

Both shifts would mean France moving away, in its defense posture, from a position of comfortable ambiguity to one of straightforward clarity. Such a shift is deemed to be politically counterproductive in France, and strategically premature.

It runs against the reaffirmed official policy of France, with its emphasis on nuclear weapons and its essentially national character. Can a medium-size nuclear power extend its nuclear deterrence?

What the French want to preserve as best they can is a policy of independence and the maintenance of a structural difference vis-à-vis a non-nuclear Germany. This desire to differentiate itself from the Fed-

eral Republic was already present in France's initial choice to become nuclear. Mr. Schmidt's proposal is viewed in Paris by many as a bid to reduce that difference, by means of an attractive proposal appealing at the same time to French pride and to the desire for European unity.

This nuclear factor differentiating France and West Germany is the ultimate obstacle on the road toward a European defense. Mr. Schmidt's proposals are an elegant but still unsatisfactory way of transcending and defining the problem.

Yet whatever its numerous limitations — and they are military as well as political — the Schmidt proposals have undeniable pedagogic value. They rightly place the emphasis on the importance of a greater joint conventional effort of France and the Federal Republic.

And they point up the ambiguity of France's defense posture.

Today, contrary to the situation in the '60s, more security for France may have to mean less independence. It will be a hard choice, but one that French governments will have to confront in the future.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Étrangère*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Guatemalans Could Do With More Help, Not Less

By Jonathan Power

This is the second of two articles.

GUATEMALA CITY — The United States Embassy in Guatemala City goes to great pains to distance itself from criticism of the Guatemalan military regime made by organizations like Amnesty International and Americas Watch, which depict the regime as the most brutal in all Latin America.

But this looks like mere quibbling around the margins. Was there a massacre by government troops in this village or was it confused with another? Were the deaths there would be no further devaluation of the dollar, which is regarded as a bid for stabilization, brought protest [on July 9] from Senator Elmer Thomas, head of the inflation bloc, who warned Mr. Harrison to "quit meddling" in international monetary matters. He accused him of responsibility for monetary policies which brought "tragedy to our country," and of usurpation of the constitutional powers of Congress by "unauthorized" negotiations which might lead to tying the American dollar to any foreign currency.

The embassy's latest human rights analysis observes that "reports of massacres and other atrocities continued" and that "government security forces, including the army, were responsible for an unspecified number of arbitrary deaths and disappearances in 1983."

The analysis acknowledges reports of "incidents where military personnel turned over guerrillas or suspected guerrillas to civil defense patrols for summary punishment."

And this: "Although Guatemalan civil and criminal codes expressly prohibit physical or mental torture, torture continues."

That is fairly strong stuff. It may not have the bite of an Amnesty International report arguing that death squads are directly controlled by the presidential office, or of Americas Watch saying that the army and the death squads killed "tens of thousands in the last five years," but it offers little comfort to those who would argue that the regime is now respectable enough to warrant the establishment of warmer relations.

Yet there is an argument for resuming relations, and one which is not often heard. It is that there is a great danger that Guatemala is re-moving itself from the real world.

Guatemala, despite its proximity to the upheavals in El Salvador and Nicaragua, is different in character. The military regime is unlikely to trade off a part of its sovereignty, as the Salvadoran military has effectively done, to gain U.S. economic and military help. It has run the country for nearly all of the last 50 years and it prefers to operate on its own terms.

The regime held elections on July 1 for a constituent assembly. Next year its plans call for a general election. Few, however, can imagine the military stepping out of the picture for long, although it might allow some measure of controlled democracy.

The big question is how to influence the army to keep on opening up. The military seems almost impermeable to the human rights critics. So negligent is it of its image abroad that it does relatively little to counteract either the enormous shortfall in tourists or the drying up of investment

that the last few years of well publicized upheavals have wrought.

Maybe, given this defiant isolationism, the answer is not to stand off, as the human rights groups urge. Maybe a partial answer would be for the rest of the world to have more to do with Guatemala, not less.

The aim would be to encourage the growing circles within the educated classes of business, finance, law, press and farming who would be prepared to countenance major changes in the way the country is run, but which need to be bolstered and encouraged if they are to exert what influence they have on the army and the other major institutions of state.

If foreign investors were to return

and the country were to resume its two-decade-old economic growth, that might help accelerate into positions of influence the younger generation of business managers who do not share the "anything goes" outlook of their fathers but want a more stable, mature and democratic society for their children.

If the armed forces were exposed to training in U.S. military colleges, notions of respect for civilians, fair play and subordination to civilian government might be slowly transmitted. Beneath the waves of human rights abuses there are stirrings for change in Guatemala. They surface in a cautious but on occasion brave local press. A new generation is beginning to permeate the hardened cells of Guatemalan society, even in the army. It needs encouraging.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kelly and the Greens

Regarding the report "Germany's Greens Denounce Kelly" (July 4):

At the meeting of the Green regional Bavarian conference, I was not asked to leave my seat in Parliament because of criticism about "publicity seeking." There was no discussion about myself or the work I have done so far in the Bundestag. The Bavarian Greens stated clearly that this was a decision of principle concerning rotation, which is to be carried through from 1983-87 but in fact is being at the same time questioned and most likely will be abolished by 1987.

Furthermore, I was not "stripped

of my party leadership in April." I was spokeswoman of the party from 1980 to 1982 and was rotated in November 1982 by my own free will. I was elected as one of the three spokespersons of the parliamentary group in 1983 and had decided not to seek re-election in 1984. I had only stated that I would stay on with my colleagues if the term were extended.

PETERA KELLY.

Bonn.

Justice in San Salvador

In response to the news report "Salvador Ex-Guardsmen Sentenced in Nunt Case" (June 20):

Michael Donovan, brother of slain

lay worker Jean Donovan, was quite right when he called the trial of the ex-guardsmen in the case of the slayings of American nuns "a gross miscarriage of justice."

The U.S. State Department said it was "quite possible" that General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova was aware of and for a time acquiesced in the cover-up. The trial was held to enable Washington to claim human rights improvements in El Salvador. The irony is that General Vides Casanova will now collect the \$85 million in military aid — for he has become El Salvador's defense minister.

CONRAD BOROVSKI.

San José, California.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Do We Reassemble The Collapsing Career Of Elsa Schiaparelli

By Anthony L. ...
 PARIS — It only for the buttons, the "Hommage à Elsa Schiaparelli" exhibition is worth being at the Pavillon des Arts. For buttons have virtually disappeared from the fashion scene. When they are used, they are invariably uninspired and boring. Schiaparelli's, of which Janet Porter of the New Yorker once wrote: "She persecutes them with a former's zeal."

HEBE DORSEY

had her heyday in the 1930s. Her clientele included the Duchess of Windsor, Mrs. Reginald (Daisy) Fellowes and Anita. She was known for her outrageous approach to fashion — she sent "Shocking Pink" — as well as her close links with Surrealist artists. She commissioned Salvador Dali to design a ceramic button depicting a fly on a piece of chocolate. Schiaparelli, the Italian-born fashion designer who died in 1973, saw the flamboyant Paul Poiret



Jan Ray's portrait of Elsa Schiaparelli, around 1928-30.

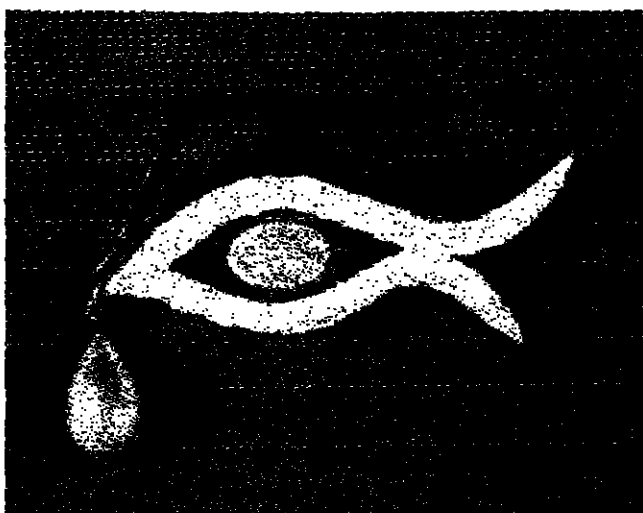
which are on view at the exhibition. In a 1969 interview, Schiaparelli described one Giacomini button (not on display), as "very pretty, with a bronze silhouette."

Then she asked the sculptor, "Can I reproduce it?" "Of course," he said. "Then I found out about the price," Schiaparelli recalled. "Impossible, it would have been 10 times the price of the dress."

Also on display at the exhibition are buttons shaped like roses, peaches, dice, doves, masks, lockers, shoes, bears or coins.

Another important offering came from Jean Schlumberger, who started his career creating buttons for Schiaparelli and went on to become a jewelry designer. His buttons are decorated with fruit, birds, flowers, a sailing boat, insects, a castle in a wood and a pink camel. Other buttons provided by another talented artist, Jean Clément, are made of plastic, mother of pearl, glass or mirrors. One of them is a shell, another is a grotesque head, the eyes being holes through which to pass the thread.

The ultimate is a dress fastened on the hips with three buttons like startlingly blue porcelain eyes, which Schiaparelli reportedly bought from a taxidermist.



Brooch designed by Jean Cocteau, about 1927.

Wearing a Schiaparelli suit had its hazards. In the exhibition's catalog, one of her friends, Nadia Georges-Picot, relates how she once had a suit fastened with buttons shaped like hazelnuts. As she visited a park in Finland, she was assailed by a multitude of red squirrels. By the time they were finished, she did not have a button left.

Hubert de Givenchy, the first designer Schiaparelli ever hired, worked for her from 1948 till 1952, and designed her boutique collection. "The best way to sum her up," he said, "is to say she was the first person to use accessories with flair. The base was always uncompromisingly strict — often a severe black suit — but then she would trim it up with a wild hat and crazy gloves."

Some of these accessories are on display at the show. Among them the famous shoe-hat, high-heeled, too, black gloves finished with varnished gold nails and a bag in the shape of a telephone, inspired by Dali.

The exhibition, which runs through Aug. 30, breaks down into five sections and goes through her life, including her quieter later days in her Rue de Berri townhouse, off the Champs-Élysées.

The first room displays Schiaparelli's first important foray into fashion with trompe-l'œil sweaters, which she sold from a two-room attic on the Rue de la Paix.

The second room, "Place Vendôme — 1935-1939" shows how she moved into a prestigious locale — which included a sofa in the shape of bright red lips and designed by Dali. It also displays her famous "Shocking" perfume bottle, designed by Leonor Fini, a female torso with a heart on the left bosom.

Stunning photos, many of which came from the archives of French Vogue, include Marlene Dietrich photographed by Cecil Beaton in a coat and fur toque by Schiaparelli as well as the Duchess of Windsor,

also photographed by Beaton, wearing Schiaparelli's so-called lobster dress.

In the third room, fall 1939 meant a glittering musical collection, illustrated with embroideries by Lesage. The latter is a 120-year-old embroidery house, whose current owner, François Lesage, largely bankrolled this retrospective.

Schiaparelli spent the war years in the United States and reopened after World War II, but she no longer had the power she once had. She closed her house in 1954.

There is no question that "Schiap" was an innovator whose influence is still visible in this exhibit. A paragon of hard-chic — she once said "I hate pretty things. I only like beautiful or ugly things" — it was she who introduced wide, square shoulders.

Among the documents on display are sketches of dresses that Yves Saint Laurent made for Schiaparelli's own use in her later years. Saint Laurent, who once said he "loved her inventiveness and even her dash of madness," is strongly influenced by her and often came up with similar Surrealist themes. Others, such as Hanae Mori, have copied Schiap's music theme and Bill Blass asked for her watermelon embroideries, which he put on lapels.

A Miss Deaf America Is Chosen in Baltimore

The Associated Press
 BALTIMORE — Margo Cienik, who has been deaf since birth and was born to deaf parents, was chosen from 35 candidates to be Miss Deaf America.

Cienik, formerly Miss Deaf California, works for the Greater Los Angeles Council for Deafness, counseling clients in job development and acting as a Social Security advocate. As Miss Deaf America, she will travel across the country to encourage an understanding of deafness.

Vasarely Doesn't Square With Wagner

By David Stevens

PARIS — Massimo Bogianckino has made it clear in his first season directing the Paris Opéra that he has a well-developed sense of history. So he surely knew he was thumbing his nose at the muse of history when he scheduled a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

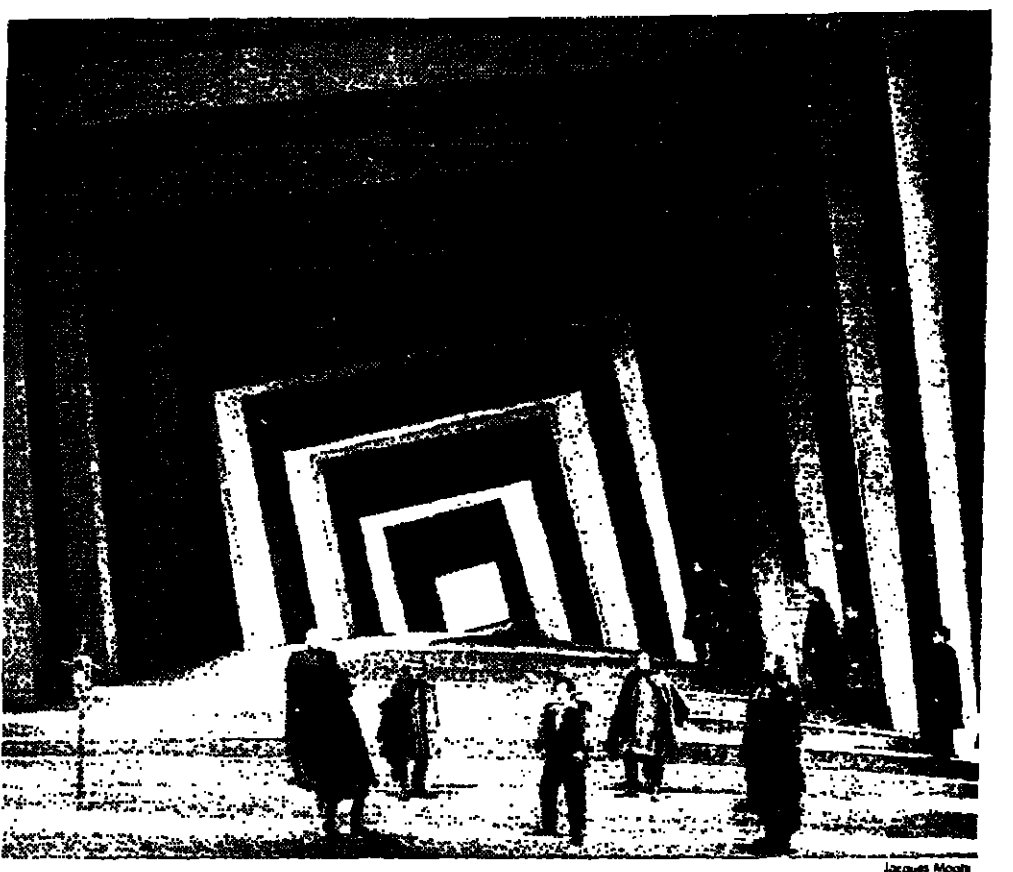
Like other foreign composers in the 19th century, Wagner had to bend to Paris's singular demands. He revised his then-15-year-old romantic opera, inserted a ballet and agreed to have it sung in French. The rehearsal period was long and agonizing, at least for Wagner. The first performance on March 13, 1861, was one of the great scandals in operatic history, principally because the ballet came early in the opera, where it made dramatic sense, instead of later on, when the powerful but habitually tardy members of the Jockey Club would be sure to see it. It lasted three performances.

In any case, the time for the music of the future had not arrived, as today's operators are reminded by French comments of the period on Wagner, reproduced on banners and hung around the Opéra's grand escalier — all negative except for Baudelaire's. Yet it is in the Paris version that "Tannhäuser" is mainly heard today, although sometimes grafted onto parts of the earlier Dresden version.

Compared with Wagner's troubles in 1861, Bogianckino's problems with "Tannhäuser" in 1984 seem relatively minor. Strikes delayed the date of the premiere of the new production more than a week. A few days before the rescheduled premiere the conductor, Christoph von Dohnanyi, pulled out. And when, on Saturday, the curtain finally went up, it was with a different tenor than the one listed in the program.

The result musically was nevertheless at a very high level. Uwe Munde, a 43-year-old Vienna-born conductor who now is general music director in Gelsenkirchen, West Germany, stepped in for Dohnanyi and, reportedly with only two rehearsals, delivered a solid, well-balanced, handsomely shaped performance, and the Opéra's orchestra contributed some of its best playing in a long time — as if to show its professionalism when it was urgently needed.

The cast, too, was without any serious weakness. Richard Cassilly, who had already been scheduled to step some later performances, stepped into the daunting title role for an indisposed Klaus Koenig and had what might have been one of the best nights of a long career. Cassilly, for some 30 years, has



Act 1 set by Victor Vasarely for Istvan Szabo's "Tannhäuser" in Paris.

been one of the toilers in the Helldener vineyard rather than one of the superstars, but he is mighty good insurance. On Saturday, he sang and acted stately and sensitively, with warm tone and assurance, and still fresh enough in Act 3 for a powerfully effective Rome narrative — this in a role that has caused a lot of angst among prominent singers in recent years alone.

Anna Tomowa-Sintow, once past a rather strident beginning, was a radiant, touching Elisabeth, and Eva Randova a powerful, rich-toned Venus. Lajos Miller, a warm-toned Hungarian lyric baritone, was the dignified and sympathetic Wolfram, while Siegfried Vogel, a stolid, overbearing Landgraf Hermann, did not succeed in making his Act 2 address sound interesting. The Opéra got more than its

baritone from Hungary, although with less happy results. Istvan Szabo, the film director, has staged the work in designs supplied by Victor Vasarely (who has lived in France since 1930 and has long since made his name with his geometric abstractions). Rather than saying Vasarely designed sets for "Tannhäuser," it would perhaps be more accurate to say that Szabo chose certain of Vasarely's existing works — assemblies of squares and rectangles calculated to give the perspective of a tunnel reaching into the far distance.

This basic unit came in three versions — straightforward for the Act 2 singing contest at Wartburg, and skewed in opposite directions for the Venusberg scene (in springtime green) and the final act (in autumnal brown-ocher). The sets

did not get in the way of anything — indeed they left the stage entirely open — but they did not contribute much either.

There is nothing the matter with a simple view of "Tannhäuser," but despite this freedom of movement for soloists and chorus, Szabo made little use of it for any dramatic or poetic purpose.

The head-on squareness of the Act 2 set suggests an absolutely square society obviously enough, but the effect was watered down by the aimless milling around of the guests. Then the repressive aspects of this society were reinforced by having a bunch of obvious secret police types crisscrossing through the assembled multitude. There was seemingly endless crossing of the stage by supernumeraries, and supernumerary dogs — one of whom predictably balked and had to be dragged from stage left to stage right to much laughter.

The sets provided a workable scenic space of a kind that might have been welcomed by, say, Adolphe Appia or Wieland Wagner. But Szabo had little but routine and empty movement to offer beyond that. Nor were matters helped much by the anonymous costumes of Judith Gombár or the unconvincing Béjarian exertions of Iván Markó's choreography.

2 Frenchmen Make 1,100-Mile Swim

The Associated Press
 NEW ORLEANS — Two French swimmers ended a 1,100-mile (1,770-kilometer) swim down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Louisiana World's Fair in New Orleans on Sunday.

Bernard Bourgois, 54, a mechanical engineer from St. Etienne, France, who briefly collapsed after the swim, and Patrick Benoit, 38, of Nevers, left St. Louis on June 9, with two friends from Nevers. Didier Dubczuk, 28, scouted ahead in a kayak for turbulence and debris, while Alain Louisset, 40, drove along the riverside carrying the food and supplies needed when the swimmers crawled out of the water for a rest.

Black' Economy Keeps Spain Working, Eases Risk of Social Upheaval

By Tom Burns

WASHINGTON Post Service
 MADRID — A young man as he wanders through a traffic jam stopping at one car after another and showing each driver a card. "I am unemployed," he says. "I receive no benefits. I have children. My wife is sick."

Longtime residents of the Spanish capital say that they have not seen such examples of widespread poverty in the streets in 20 years. It is the signs of an unemployment rate that has soared to 20 percent.

up kitchens are another symptom. They were closed in Madrid in early 1970s but officials at the employment Ministry said that had reopened.

Statistics show that at the end of May one in five Spaniards was out of work — 2,639,800 unemployed in a work force of 13,204,000. It is Western Europe's highest unemployment rate.

The picture is somewhat distorted, however, because the official figures do not reflect employment or partial employment in Spain's "black" or "submerged" economy. A recent government employment report said that, if irregular, unreported employment were taken into account, the number of totally unemployed might be closer to one million.

Unemployment benefits in Spain are low by Western European standards. They are paid for a maximum of 18 months for a worker who has received social security

stamps for at least four months. Officials estimate that only 38 percent of the unemployed receive benefits of any kind.

Many people in Spain fear that an unemployment rate as high as 20 percent must lead to widespread social upheaval.

"The question is how is it that with more than two and a half million unemployed," a banker asked, "the whole of Spanish society doesn't break down?"

Officials at the Employment Ministry say two key factors are often overlooked: many of the unemployed are young and the "submerged" economy is thriving.

The government estimates that as many as 60 percent of the unemployed are no more than 25 years old and that most are looking for

their first job. According to Pedro Montero, director-general of the state's employment service, those factors provide a "cushioning effect."

Because of Spain's close family structure, Mr. Montero said, "young people can fall back on and live with their families" to a greater extent than they can in comparable industrialized societies.

A further cushioning effect is provided by the "black" economy. Prime Minister Felipe González said recently in a radio interview that as much as 25 percent of all economic activity in Spain could be classified as "illegal," meaning employees were not registered with the government and employees did not have social security coverage.

A report published by the Ma-

drid business weekly Mercado uncovered evidence of a thriving black economy in the shoe manufacturing centers of Elche. Of a total working-age population of 88,231, 15,808, or 17.9 percent, are unemployed in the city, near Alicante on Spain's east coast.

In 1977, Elche's shoe industries employed 18,000 people. Today the total is half that figure. Unemployment in the shoe industry, consisting of 400 registered companies, leads all other sectors with 6,224.

The report in Mercado established that despite the evidence of a slump, the Elche shoe industry's productivity is the same as it was in 1977. Last year income from shoes in Elche amounted to 55 billion pesetas (about \$34 million), of which about 11 billion pesetas was from exports.

According to Antonio González, an Elche labor union official, about 200 illegal small shoe workshops employ 6,000 workers — a figure close to the shoe sector's registered unemployed workers.

Mr. González, who is also an Elche city councilman, said the unemployment figure was deceptive because it did not take the "black" economy into account. Mr. González noted that Elche, with 170,000 inhabitants and 80,000 registered vehicles, has one of the highest car ownership levels in Spain.

The area's shoe industry consists primarily of small workshops supplying larger companies that have established trademarks and major distribution networks. Many of these small firms declared bankruptcy toward the end of the 1970s, then started up again without officially registering.

They could hire and fire according to market requirements, circumventing Spain's stringent job protection laws, and avoid high social security payments. In many cases, employees of such "submerged" firms are also collecting unemployment benefits.

Such irregularities have usually been ignored but recently 50 small Elche workshops were investigated by state employment service officials because they were not registered. Twenty of them agreed to operate within the rules. Proceedings against the 30 others were halted.

The black economy is also believed to be well entrenched in Catalonia, where politicians have suggested that the government should declare an amnesty for "illegal" employers. It is also said to be widespread in Madrid's industrial suburbs.

,000 Have Been Executed in U.S. Since 1930

Leslie Maitland Werner

New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — Nearly 14,000 convicts have been executed in the United States since 1930, and 11,000 of the death sentences carried out in five states, according to a Justice Department study.

The study, by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, found that there were five executions in 1983, and nine so far this year. More than 20 prisoners have been executed since 1977, it said.

Last year 252 people were sentenced to death, 10 percent fewer than the 281 sentenced in 1982.

Almost two-thirds of those on death row are in the South, with the greatest concentrations in Florida, Texas and Georgia. About 21 percent of prisoners sentenced to death are in the West, with 149 in California.

The study says that 11 percent are in prisons in the North Central states and 3 percent are in the Northeast.

Thirty-three of the 38 states that

sanction a lengthy appeals process in capital punishment cases.

There were 1,202 inmates on death row across the nation at the end of 1983, a record number, and a 13-percent increase over 1982, the Justice Department said.

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Thirty-three of the 38 states that

authorize the death penalty had prisoners on death row at the end of last year, more states than ever before, according to the study.

But it said no U.S. federal court had imposed a death sentence since before 1977. According to the American Civil Liberties Union, the last execution by the U.S. government was carried out in 1963.

The study found that "since 1977, the proportion of death row inmates who were black has remained about two in five." It said "blacks also amounted to about two in five inmates receiving new death sentences in 1983."

The question of potential racial bias in sentencing was acknowledged by the Supreme Court in December when it granted a stay of execution to a prisoner in Georgia so the issue of discrimination in Georgia's sentencing could be studied.

The court said it was deferring ruling on the defendant's claims of

racial discrimination until the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit could rule in a related case on whether statistical evidence of sentencing patterns in Georgia showed the system to be racially biased.

Double Execution Delayed

Florida officials say they will appeal a stay granted to one killer and proceed with preparations for the first double execution in the United States in 20 years. United Press International reported from Tallahassee, Florida.

David Leroy Washington, convicted of killing three people in south Florida, and Jimmy Lee Smith, who killed a woman and her 12-year-old daughter, had been scheduled to die in the state's electric chair Thursday morning.

Mr. Washington was granted a stay Saturday by a Dade County circuit judge pending a new hearing. It was thought Mr. Smith might also win a stay.

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Novartis	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Novartis	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Novartis	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Novartis	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Novartis	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Novartis	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Novartis	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Novartis	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Novartis	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

Prices Surge on the NYSE

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange bounded higher late Monday after being lower most of the day. The market had skidded at the outset in slow trading as investors pondered a volatile action in the dollar and the price of gold.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down about 6 points at midsession after slipping 1.99 Friday, rose 11.48 points to 1134.05.

Declines led advances by a slim margin. Volume to 3 P.M. New York time was about 54.5 million shares compared with 54.8 million in the corresponding period Friday, the slowest session in seven weeks.

Analysts said the rise in fluctuations in the dollar and gold on international exchanges held the world's spotlight and had investors pondering the significance of the actions.

According to George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp., gold's drop recently "is saying we are not going to have a resurgence of inflation in the near future and that's good for the economy and the stock market."

Gold, which took a drubbing last week, rebounded late Monday afternoon after plunging at the outset on international exchanges. The dollar, which had been higher recently, gave ground.

The actions in the greenback and precious metals is due to continued high interest rates in the United States and an economy that is much more robust than most observers had anticipated, analysts said.

According to one published report, the feeling among international traders is that the U.S.

economy will remain strong throughout the rest of 1984 and into 1985.

Traders were startled by Friday's report that the nation's jobless rate fell to a four-year low of 7.1 percent and employment increased significantly. This report raised fears the interest rates would rise again.

Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. noted "bonds are up but the stock market is not reacting to that. Why? Because there is a fear the Federal Reserve is going to tighten credit."

Various reports predicted the Fed would raise the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 9 1/2 percent from the present 9 percent to stem a surge in borrowing and prevent a resurgence of inflation.

Some investors were encouraged the Fed late Friday posted a smaller than expected \$1-billion increase in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply. But federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, were trading at 11 1/2 percent.

Analysts said foreign investors are likely to come to the United States with their money. But many contend they will move into the bond market, where yields are extremely high.

AT&T was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues following several large block trades. Warner Communications, which fell 4 1/4 last week after selling its Atari unit, was active with a block of 500,000 shares at 10.

Joy Manufacturing (ex-dividend) made the list with blocks of 308,600 shares at 22 1/4 and 259,200 shares at 22 1/4.

General Motors, which has agreed to acquire Electronic Data Systems, was active. EDS was slightly lower.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M. 94,593,000
 Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 54,800,000
 Prev. consolidated close 781.1458

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries			
Advanced	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00
Unimark	12.00	12.00	12.00

NASDAQ Index			
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00
Composite	12.00	12.00	12.00

AMEX Most Actives			
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00
AMEX	12.00	12.00	12.00

Party Clears Way For More Foreign Banks in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia — The ruling Labor Party cleared the way Monday for more foreign banks to operate here, provided they stimulate industry, commerce and exports and provide finance for housing.

The decision, taken at the party's annual conference, is binding on the government. Attempts by the party's left wing to bar the entry of foreign banks for at least two years were rejected.

The decision enables the treasurer, Paul Keating, to implement a report that recommended licensing at least six overseas banks as part of moves to deregulate the country's once tightly controlled financial system.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said the conference had made a sensible decision and the cabinet would meet to decide when newcomers could start operations.

He said the government would be looking for a spread of banks from the United States, Japan, Western Europe and countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Bank of New Zealand and Banque Nationale de Paris are already in Australia.

Concessions won by the left wing require the newcomers to provide housing finance, particularly to low income groups, and innovative services and facilities not currently available in Australia.

The conference decided that foreign banks would be considered on a case-by-case basis, and that every effort should be made to achieve 50 percent Australian ownership.

Newcomers will have to set up a subsidiary rather than a branch, in order to insulate the Australian entity from any potential problems of the parent bank, including exposure to international debt, and prevent any destabilizing flow of funds.

The conference resolution said new banks would have to boost employment opportunities in the financial sector and consult unions on technological change.

Mr. Keating has favored licensing foreign banks to provide competition to the four major domestic institutions.

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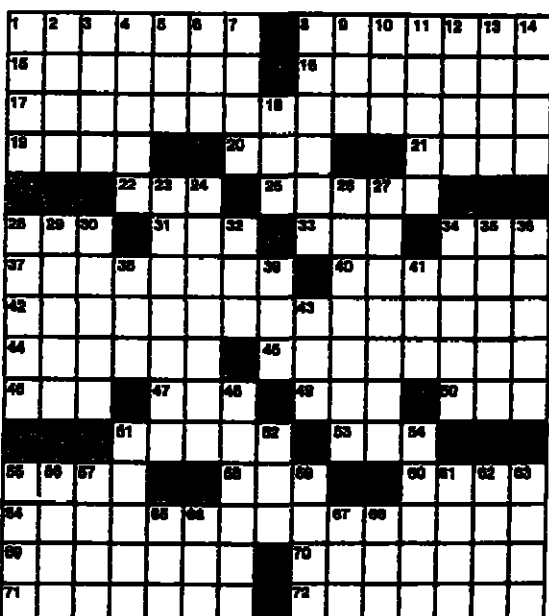
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ACROSS

1 Talk show host
2 Outdo
3 Kennedy
4 Delta state
5 connection
6 TV sleuth
7 Burden
8 Indian title of respect
9 Rainsquial
10 Elect
11 Pianist-comic
12 Victor
13 Summer mo.
14 Capek opus
15 Winfield
16 weapon
17 Alternate
18 camera shot
19 Cause of an act of God
20 Former TV cops
21 Switch or bolt
22 Fairy who married a mortal
23 Even one
24 Jewel
25 Hurricane center
26 Actress closely
27 FICA agency
28 Special
29 demonstrative
30 "the land of the tree"
31 Something
32 feeding

DOWN

33 Former TV superevent
34 Small
35 Stricken
36 More
37 underhanded
38 Hits the books
39 Political
40 Holy: Comb.
41 "Sweet"
42 Irish girl or port
43 Target for
44 S.C.E., for
45 Graduation
46 candidate
47 High
48 Q-U connection
49 Fragment
50 To shelter
51 Auctioneer's
52 word
53 Snicker
54 follower
55 Earth is one
56 Garish
57 Tires, with
58 "cut"
59 Rungs
60 Billy and
61 Martha
62 Distant view

7/10/84

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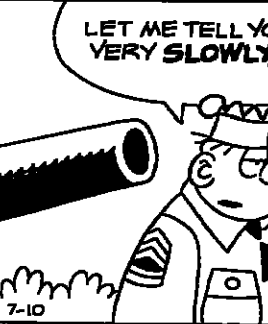
PEANUTS



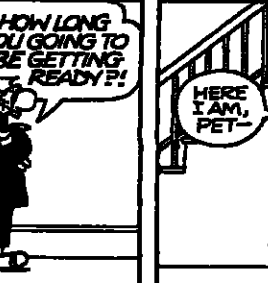
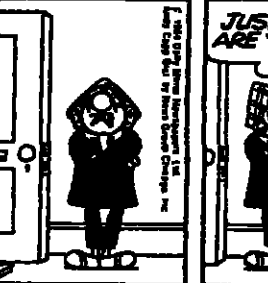
BLONDIE



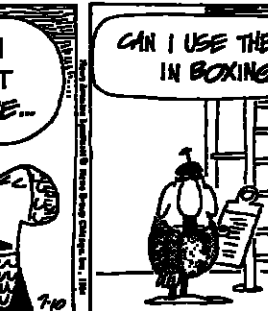
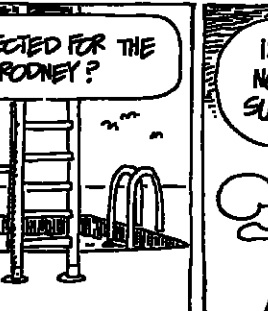
BEETLE BAILEY



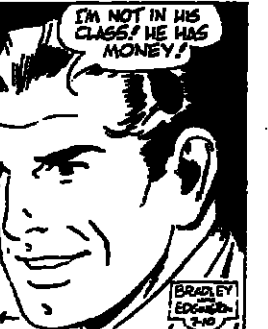
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

TO A DISTANT ISLAND

By James McConkey. 196 pp. \$13.95.
Dutton, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Harvey Shapiro

IN 1886, Anton Chekhov, for no reasons his friends or family could understand, set out on a 6,500-mile journey from Moscow across Siberia to the penal colony on the island of Sakhalin. Because his reasons for making the trip are shrouded in mystery and conjecture, and because this was a journey that proved crucial to a great career, it has taken on a mythic significance. It's like Melville's going to sea or Gaudin's break for his South Sea island.

Of course, it wasn't any paradise Chekhov was seeking. Sakhalin was colonized wholly by convicts and those who policed them. And Chekhov made the trip the hard way, traversing the frozen wastes of Siberia, 3,000 miles of them, mainly by horse-drawn carriage, sitting in an unprotected basket, when he could just as easily have taken the sea route around Russia to Sakhalin, which is the way he returned.

He did it the hard way not because he had a bad travel agent. He wanted punishment. At least that's the theory developed in James McConkey's novelistic meditation — a book that alternates between biography, autobiography, and essayistic musings — on this strange chapter of Chekhov's life.

His frame for the book is his version of Chekhov's journey, from the seemingly chance moment Chekhov conceived of it, glancing at some notes on Sakhalin prepared by his brother Michael, who was a law student, to Chekhov's return. For this narrative he draws on Chekhov's letters written en route, accounts of the trip by Chekhov's many biographers, and on Chekhov's book about his stay at the penal colony, "The Island: A Journey to Sakhalin," published four years after his return. McConkey interlards that narrative with his interpretations of Chekhov's stories, musings on Chekhov's character, and memories of his own stay in Italy.

The narrative of the trip, which is the bulk of the book and its most highly charged element, is not factual. McConkey takes hints, lines, from Chekhov's letters and other documents, and develops them into scenes, adding his own

dialogue and description, and he does all of this in a conscious imitation of Chekhov's fictional style. He is in effect making Chekhov's stories out of the material supplied in Chekhov's letters.

There is a set piece early in the book that establishes the book's momentum. It takes place in Chekhov's house in Moscow. He is at his desk, writing to his friend, the conservative publisher Suvorin. His letter is a continuation of his argument with Suvorin about the trip he means to undertake. It comes to a close with what appears to be a straight death wish, or at least a clear statement that what his coming trip means to Chekhov is a chance to confront death. "And with this, out of the corner for you, allow me to fling myself into a deep gorge and smash my skull to smithereens."

There is nothing in Chekhov's life at that point to explain the disturbance mirrored in this letter. His writing was bringing him money and fame (indeed, when he arrived in Tamsk, a town deep in Siberia, he found posters announcing the performance of one of his one-act farces). He and his family were comfortably established in Moscow. It may have been the death of his brother Nicholas from tuberculosis, the disease that was even then afflicting Chekhov, that brought on this crisis. Or it may have been success itself, which he found too easy, illusory.

In any case, the journey to Sakhalin did provide him his brush with death, and in its brute landscape and scenes of privation and slavery, gave him the jolt he needed. He was to live for 14 years after the trip and in that time he did his best work.

McConkey describes the journey brilliantly — the scenes, the people, their probable impact on his subject. It is only in the later parts of the book, when he begins mechanically to alternate the account of his minor journey to Florence with Chekhov's major journey to Sakhalin that his book stalls; the connections he wants to make seem tenuous.

We have had many straight biographies of writers in recent years that leave their subjects curiously diminished. McConkey's achievement in this fictionalized account of one chapter of Chekhov's life is to send the reader back to the Russian master with renewed wonder.

Harvey Shapiro is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

INSTEAD of keeping his opening ideas secret in view of the upcoming September world title match, Anatoli Karpov is telegraphing his punches, as may be seen in his game with British grandmaster Murray Chandler in the second round of the Phillips & Drew.

The move 3... P-Q4 produces the Tarrasch Defense, which lets White isolate the black QP by the two exchanges 4 P-Q4, K-P4 and 5 P-P4, B-P4. This isolated QP then becomes the central strategic feature of the game. It controls Black's K5 and Q5 squares, which may be useful as knight outposts, but of course it is also readily attackable by white pieces.

In an earlier day, a blockade of this QP by 10 N-Q4, B-K2; 11 B-K3, B-KN5; 12 N-Q4 held sway, but after 12... Q-Q2, the black position is quite solid. Lately, a new strategy of encouraging the advance of the isolated pawn with 10 B-N5, P-Q5, so that White pieces may infiltrate around it beginning with 11 BxN, Qx8; 12 N-Q5, Q-Q1; 13 N-Q2, has had more success.

A critical point was reached after the advanced knight was repelled by 15... B-K3; 16 N-KB4. Quiet play by Black, as in the game between Tony Miles and Kasparov in Niksic



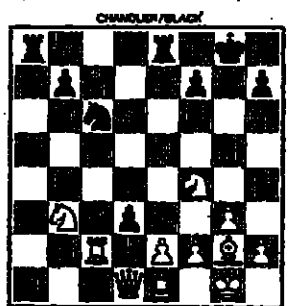
last year, which went 16... Q-Q2; 17 Q-R4, Q-R1; 18 N-B4, B-Q1; 19 N-B3, QxN; 20 Q-N5, yields White a clear initiative. Therefore, the sharp 16... BxP? has been tried in a sprinkling of games with favorable results for Black.

Naturally, the intrepid black QB was at once imprisoned by 17 P-N3. Miles considers that 17... N-QN5; 18 BxP would be strongly in White's favor, but this needs a trial for it certainly is not clear.

Instead, Chandler followed Miles's recommendation of 17... B-R4; 18 B-B2, BxP; 19 NxB, P-Q6, but what were many useful as knight outposts, but of course it is also readily attackable by white pieces. White could not play 20 N-P7 because 20... BxR; 21 QxN! costs him the exchange. Nevertheless, Karpov found a stinging riposte in 20 R-N1.

Now 20... P-R1; 21 NxB, QxN; 22 N-P7 would yield White a slight material and positional superiority. So Chandler chose 20... BxR; 21 R-B1, P-Q7; 22 R-N1, producing an unusual situation in which Black has a rook plus two pawns for two knights but frail QP and QNP.

It is not clear why Chandler gave away his QNP with 22... P-Q7; 23 N-Q3, QN4; 24 N/N3-B5, Q-R1; 25



By when he could have kept connected passed pawns with 22... R-N1.

Karpov did not begin to win the overextended black QP but methodically improved the position of his pieces. He could have won routinely with 34 NxB, P-N/Q; 35 R-Q7, but bloodthirstily attacked with the knight sacrifice 34 P-N5!

After 37 R-N7, there was no defense against the threat of 38 Q-R6mate, so Chandler gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1. P4	1... P4	11. BxN	11... QxN
2. P4	2... P4	12. N-Q2	12... Q-Q1
3. P4	3... P4	13. N-Q2	13... Q-Q1
4. P4	4... P4	14. N-Q2	14... Q-Q1
5. P4	5... P4	15. B-K3	15... B-KN5
6. P4	6... P4	16. N-Q4	16... Q-Q2
7. P4	7... P4	17. Q-R4	17... Q-R1
8. P4	8... P4	18. N-B4	18... B-Q1
9. P4	9... P4	19. N-B3	19... QxN
10. P4	10... P4	20. Q-N5	20... Q-N5

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME I NEVER SEE YOU SITTING ON YOUR DOGHOUSE TALKING TO BIRDS?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

TINJO

BICCU

ROCCEE

SIMYAD

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: JETTY RAINY ADROIT CLEAVE

Answer: What the batteries insisted that her partner do — "TOE" THE LINE

(Answers tomorrow)

There's plenty of this when a man doesn't pay alimony.

Now arrange the circles letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

WEATHER

EUROPE

High Low

Amsterdam 26 29 15 18

Antwerp 26 29 15 18

Berlin 26 29 15 18

Brussels 26 29 15 18

Cologne 26 29 15 18

Düsseldorf 26 29 15 18

Frankfurt 26 29 15 18

Hamburg 26 29 15 18

London 26 29 15 18

Madrid 26 29 15 18

Munich 26 29 15 18

Nice 26 29 15 18

Paris 26 29 15 18

Rome 26 29 15 18

Stockholm 26 29 15 18

Vienna 26 29 15 18

Zurich 26 29 15 18

ASIA

High Low

Beijing 31 38 24 27

Calcutta 31 38 24 27

Colon 31 38 24 27

Hong Kong 31 38 24 27

Manila 31 38 24 27

Shanghai 31 38 24 27

Singapore 31 38 24 27

Tokyo 31 38 24 27

Yokohama 31 38 24 27

AFRICA

High Low

Algiers 31 38 24 27

Cairo 31 38 24 27

Cape Town 31 38 24 27

Johannesburg 31 38 24 27

London 31 38 24 27

Paris 31 38 24 27

Rome 31 38 24 27

Stockholm 31 38 24 27

Vienna 31 38 24 27

Zurich 31 38 24 27

NORTH AMERICA

High Low

Albuquerque 10 46 10 30

Anchorage 10 46 10 30

Chicago 10 46 10 30

Denver 10 46 10 30

Los Angeles 10 46 10 30

Manila 10 46 10 30

Shanghai 10 46 10 30

Singapore 10 46 10 30

Tokyo 10 46 10 30

Yokohama 10 46 10 30

ASIA

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Beijing 31 38 24 27

Calcutta 31 38 24 27

Colon 31 38 24 27

Hong Kong 31 38 24 27

Manila 31 38 24 27

Shanghai 31 38 24 27

Singapore 31 38 24 27

Tokyo 31 38 24 27

Yokohama 31 38 24 27

AFRICA

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Algiers 31 38 24 27

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NORTH AMERICA

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Cairo 31 38 24 27

Cape Town 31 38 24 27

Johannesburg 31 38 24 27

London 31 38 24 27

Paris 31 38 24 27

Rome 31 38 24 27

Stockholm 31 38 24 27

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SPORTS

Mets, Cubs on Top at Midpoint

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Mets and Chicago Cubs are fighting for the top spot in the National League East. The Mets, who have won 10 of their last 11 games, are now in first place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Cubs. The Cubs, who have won 10 of their last 11 games, are now in second place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Pirates.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Cubs are just a half-game behind the Mets with victories on Sunday.
The Cubs won 10 of their last 11 games, but the Mets won 10 of their last 11 games. The Mets are now in first place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Cubs. The Cubs are now in second place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Pirates. The Mets won 10 of their last 11 games, but the Cubs won 10 of their last 11 games. The Mets are now in first place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Cubs. The Cubs are now in second place with a 4-1/2 game lead over the Pirates.

Cardinals & Dodgers 6

In Los Angeles, Tom Herr singled home the tying run in the ninth and scored the game-winning run in the 12th as St. Louis rallied to down the Dodgers, 6-6.

Padres 4, Astros 3

In San Diego, Dale Berra doubled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh and Pittsburgh went on to hold off the Padres, 4-3. The Pirates, completing a 4-13 road trip, are 15-34 away from home this season.

Royals 6, Orioles 1

In the American League, in Baltimore, Bud Black pitched a three-hitter and Don Slaught hit a three-run homer to lead Kansas City over the Orioles, 6-1. Black (10-6) outdueled Dennis Martinez (2-5), who pitched 7 1/2 strong innings in his best outing of the season. Black gave up a home run to Cal Ripken (his 14th of the year and first since June 16) in the fourth, and singles to Floyd Rayford in the sixth and ninth. He struck out eight and walked one.

Red Sox 3, Angels 2

In Boston, Reggie Jackson hit his 492nd career home run, a three-run shot, to support Tommy John's eight-hitter as California split a doubleheader by beating the Red Sox, 4-0. In the opener, Mike Easler's bases-loaded single with one out in the 10th lifted Boston to a 3-2 triumph.

Mariners 7, Blue Jays 1

In Toronto, Ken Phelps and Barry Bonnell drove in two runs apiece to highlight a four-run fifth that led Seattle to a 7-1 bombing of the Blue Jays. Jim Beattie (9-8), who lasted only 1 1/2 innings Thursday night in a 10-4 loss to Toronto, worked six innings for the victory.

A's, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, Mike Heath drove in three runs with a homer and a two-run single to lead Oakland to its fourth straight triumph, 3-1, over the Brewers. Larry Sorensen (3-9) earned his second straight victory and Bill Canfield registered his 18th save with 2 1/2 innings of scoreless relief.

Twins 4, Yankees 3

In Minneapolis, Darrell Brown singled home Mickey Hatcher from third with one out in the 10th to enable Minnesota to stave New York, 4-3.

White Sox 9, Indians 8

In Chicago, Jerry Haney ignited a four-run eighth with a pinch-hit homer and Harold Baines capped the inning with a three-run shot as the White Sox rallied to edge Cleveland, 9-8. Chicago has won seven in a row.

Rangers 9, Tigers 7

In Arlington, Texas, Bobby Jones, Donnie Scott and Buddy Bell drove in two runs apiece to back the combined pitching of Frank Tomars and two relievers as Texas downed Detroit, 9-7. Tomars (9-8) recorded his first victory since June 18, Dave Schmidt worked the ninth to gain his fifth save of the year. (UPI, AP)



Philadelphia's Kelvin Bryant fumbled twice on this play (he recovered the first and lost the second in the end zone), but rushed for 152 yards and two TDs overall as the Stars beat Birmingham, 20-10, and advanced to the USFL's title game.

Stars Win to Gain Final

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — Kelvin Bryant rushed for 152 yards and two touchdowns as the Philadelphia Stars took advantage of early mistakes by the Birmingham Stallions to roll to a 20-10 victory Sunday.

USFL PLAYOFFS

The Stars, who lost the 1983 title game to the Michigan Panthers, 24-22, will take an 18-2 record — including two playoff victories — into Sunday's championship game against the Arizona Wranglers.

Philadelphia intercepted quarterback Cliff Stoudt (who was playing with a bruised shoulder) three times and recovered two Stallions fumbles en route to a 20-0 halftime lead. The points came on two Bryant touchdowns and two field goals from David Trout.

The Stars outgained the Stallions by 272 yards to 72 in the first half, during which Birmingham crossed midfield only once.

Bryant gave the Stars a 7-0 lead on a 2-yard burst with 6:22 left in the first quarter. Three minutes into the second quarter the Stars' Antonio Gibson recovered a fumble by Birmingham running back Joe Cribbs at the Philadelphia 40-yard line. On the first play from scrimmage, Bryant ran 54 yards to the end zone, losing the ball once.

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Scoreboard

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
East	West
W L Pct. GB	W L Pct. GB
Angels 49 34 .593 0	Reds 49 34 .593 0
Blue Jays 48 35 .577 1	Cubs 48 35 .577 1
Mariners 47 36 .567 2	Pirates 47 36 .567 2
Indians 46 37 .557 3	Brewers 46 37 .557 3
Yankees 45 38 .547 4	Cardinals 45 38 .547 4
White Sox 44 39 .537 5	Padres 44 39 .537 5
Tigers 43 40 .527 6	Astros 43 40 .527 6
Rangers 42 41 .517 7	Dodgers 42 41 .517 7
Twins 41 42 .507 8	Orioles 41 42 .507 8
Red Sox 40 43 .497 9	Mets 40 43 .497 9
Braves 39 44 .487 10	Phillies 39 44 .487 10
Mariners 38 45 .477 11	Pirates 38 45 .477 11
Blue Jays 37 46 .467 12	Cubs 37 46 .467 12
Yankees 36 47 .457 13	Cardinals 36 47 .457 13
White Sox 35 48 .447 14	Padres 35 48 .447 14
Tigers 34 49 .437 15	Astros 34 49 .437 15
Rangers 33 50 .427 16	Dodgers 33 50 .427 16
Twins 32 51 .417 17	Orioles 32 51 .417 17
Red Sox 31 52 .407 18	Mets 31 52 .407 18
Braves 30 53 .397 19	Phillies 30 53 .397 19
Mariners 29 54 .387 20	Pirates 29 54 .387 20
Blue Jays 28 55 .377 21	Cubs 28 55 .377 21
Yankees 27 56 .367 22	Cardinals 27 56 .367 22
White Sox 26 57 .357 23	Padres 26 57 .357 23
Tigers 25 58 .347 24	Astros 25 58 .347 24
Rangers 24 59 .337 25	Dodgers 24 59 .337 25
Twins 23 60 .327 26	Orioles 23 60 .327 26
Red Sox 22 61 .317 27	Mets 22 61 .317 27
Braves 21 62 .307 28	Phillies 21 62 .307 28
Mariners 20 63 .297 29	Pirates 20 63 .297 29
Blue Jays 19 64 .287 30	Cubs 19 64 .287 30
Yankees 18 65 .277 31	Cardinals 18 65 .277 31
White Sox 17 66 .267 32	Padres 17 66 .267 32
Tigers 16 67 .257 33	Astros 16 67 .257 33
Rangers 15 68 .247 34	Dodgers 15 68 .247 34
Twins 14 69 .237 35	Orioles 14 69 .237 35
Red Sox 13 70 .227 36	Mets 13 70 .227 36
Braves 12 71 .217 37	Phillies 12 71 .217 37
Mariners 11 72 .207 38	Pirates 11 72 .207 38
Blue Jays 10 73 .197 39	Cubs 10 73 .197 39
Yankees 9 74 .187 40	Cardinals 9 74 .187 40
White Sox 8 75 .177 41	Padres 8 75 .177 41
Tigers 7 76 .167 42	Astros 7 76 .167 42
Rangers 6 77 .157 43	Dodgers 6 77 .157 43
Twins 5 78 .147 44	Orioles 5 78 .147 44
Red Sox 4 79 .137 45	Mets 4 79 .137 45
Braves 3 80 .127 46	Phillies 3 80 .127 46
Mariners 2 81 .117 47	Pirates 2 81 .117 47
Blue Jays 1 82 .107 48	Cubs 1 82 .107 48
Yankees 0 83 .097 49	Cardinals 0 83 .097 49
White Sox 0 84 .087 50	Padres 0 84 .087 50
Tigers 0 85 .077 51	Astros 0 85 .077 51
Rangers 0 86 .067 52	Dodgers 0 86 .067 52
Twins 0 87 .057 53	Orioles 0 87 .057 53
Red Sox 0 88 .047 54	Mets 0 88 .047 54
Braves 0 89 .037 55	Phillies 0 89 .037 55
Mariners 0 90 .027 56	Pirates 0 90 .027 56
Blue Jays 0 91 .017 57	Cubs 0 91 .017 57
Yankees 0 92 .007 58	Cardinals 0 92 .007 58
White Sox 0 93 .000 59	Padres 0 93 .000 59
Tigers 0 94 .000 60	Astros 0 94 .000 60
Rangers 0 95 .000 61	Dodgers 0 95 .000 61
Twins 0 96 .000 62	Orioles 0 96 .000 62
Red Sox 0 97 .000 63	Mets 0 97 .000 63
Braves 0 98 .000 64	Phillies 0 98 .000 64
Mariners 0 99 .000 65	Pirates 0 99 .000 65
Blue Jays 0 100 .000 66	Cubs 0 100 .000 66
Yankees 0 101 .000 67	Cardinals 0 101 .000 67
White Sox 0 102 .000 68	Padres 0 102 .000 68
Tigers 0 103 .000 69	Astros 0 103 .000 69
Rangers 0 104 .000 70	Dodgers 0 104 .000 70
Twins 0 105 .000 71	Orioles 0 105 .000 71
Red Sox 0 106 .000 72	Mets 0 106 .000 72
Braves 0 107 .000 73	Phillies 0 107 .000 73
Mariners 0 108 .000 74	Pirates 0 108 .000 74
Blue Jays 0 109 .000 75	Cubs 0 109 .000 75
Yankees 0 110 .000 76	Cardinals 0 110 .000 76
White Sox 0 111 .000 77	Padres 0 111 .000 77
Tigers 0 112 .000 78	Astros 0 112 .000 78
Rangers 0 113 .000 79	Dodgers 0 113 .000 79
Twins 0 114 .000 80	Orioles 0 114 .000 80
Red Sox 0 115 .000 81	Mets 0 115 .000 81
Braves 0 116 .000 82	Phillies 0 116 .000 82
Mariners 0 117 .000 83	Pirates 0 117 .000 83
Blue Jays 0 118 .000 84	Cubs 0 118 .000 84
Yankees 0 119 .000 85	Cardinals 0 119 .000 85
White Sox 0 120 .000 86	Padres 0 120 .000 86
Tigers 0 121 .000 87	Astros 0 121 .000 87
Rangers 0 122 .000 88	Dodgers 0 122 .000 88
Twins 0 123 .000 89	Orioles 0 123 .000 89
Red Sox 0 124 .000 90	Mets 0 124 .000 90
Braves 0 125 .000 91	Phillies 0 125 .000 91
Mariners 0 126 .000 92	Pirates 0 126 .000 92
Blue Jays 0 127 .000 93	Cubs 0 127 .000 93
Yankees 0 128 .000 94	Cardinals 0 128 .000 94
White Sox 0 129 .000 95	Padres 0 129 .000 95
Tigers 0 130 .000 96	Astros 0 130 .000 96
Rangers 0 131 .000 97	Dodgers 0 131 .000 97
Twins 0 132 .000 98	Orioles 0 132 .000 98
Red Sox 0 133 .000 99	Mets 0 133 .000 99
Braves 0 134 .000 100	Phillies 0 134 .000 100

Today's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Game	First Game
Angels 8-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Reds 8-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Mariners 7-0 (1) vs. Indians 0-1 (2)	Pirates 7-0 (1) vs. Brewers 0-1 (2)
Yankees 6-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 6-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Tigers 5-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Astros 5-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Rangers 4-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Orioles 4-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Twins 3-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Phillies 3-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 2-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Mets 2-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Braves 1-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 1-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Blue Jays 0-0 (1) vs. Yankees 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Yankees 0-0 (1) vs. White Sox 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
White Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Tigers 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Tigers 0-0 (1) vs. Rangers 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1) vs. Mets 0-1 (2)
Rangers 0-0 (1) vs. Twins 0-1 (2)	Phillies 0-0 (1) vs. Pirates 0-1 (2)
Twins 0-0 (1) vs. Red Sox 0-1 (2)	Mets 0-0 (1) vs. Cubs 0-1 (2)
Red Sox 0-0 (1) vs. Braves 0-1 (2)	Cardinals 0-0 (1) vs. Padres 0-1 (2)
Braves 0-0 (1) vs. Mariners 0-1 (2)	Astros 0-0 (1) vs. Dodgers 0-1 (2)
Mariners 0-0 (1) vs. Blue Jays 0-1 (2)	Orioles 0-0 (1

